The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Fighting Not Yet Begun Between Turkey and Greece.

Turkey Urged to Delay by the Great Powers of Europe.

The Athenians Reported Elated at the Prospect of Immediate War.

Progress of the Elections in the Cities of Spain.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Reported Sinking of the Erosis—Hobart Pasha's Course—The Feeling in England—Delay Urged by the Great Powers—Conflicting Reports and Rumors.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The dispatch from Paris last evening announcing the rumored sinking of the Greek steamer *Erosis* at Syra by HOBART PASHA, the Turkish Admiral, is not officially confirmed. The latest dispatches from Constantinople, dated yesterday, mention that HOBART PASHA, at the request of the French Admiral in the Archipelago, would await orders from the Turkish Government before using coercion with the *Erosis*.

The *Moniteur* to-day has the following details of the *Erosis* affair: The *Erosis* answered HOBART PASHA's signal with a shot, and immediately sought refuge in the Island of Syra, where she was blockaded by the vessels of the Turkish fleet. HOBART PASHA announced his willingness to abandon the blockade on condition that the *Erosis* should be escorted to Athens by a Grecian frigate, and there to await the result of judicial proceedings for the outrage committed.

The following dispatch has just been received, bearing date Constantinople, Dec. 18: "The Greek Ambassador in this city to-day demanded of the guaranteeing Powers the protection of Greek subjects in Constantinople. The French Envoy on the part of his Government declined to move in the matter. The Sublime Porte demands the banishment of all Greeks from Bulgaria and Belgrade."

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 19—Evening.

Dispatches from Constantinople report that the Turkish commander OMER PASHA has been forbidden by his Government to invade Grecian territory, unless armed bands of Greeks pass the Thessalian frontier.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The utter inability of the Great Powers of Europe to control the action of Greece in the pending troubles with Turkey, excites distrust in financial circles here, and there is a general falling off in all moneyed values. This distrust is only increased by the reassurances of the French Press. Even if Russia is not in earnest in her remonstrance, it is the general opinion that she will not be able to give Greece any material aid. The Press of London generally unite in urging the Great Powers to a final remonstrance with Greece to prevent the occurrence of war, and if that is rejected, to leave Greece to her fate.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 19—Evening.

It is said that the Russian Government has sent a note to the French Government in relation to the questions at issue between Greece and Turkey. Telegrams from St. Petersburg say that Russia and the other great Powers agree that both the Porte and Greece should delay action for five days, in order that negotiations for a settlement of the question may be attempted.

The *Public* (newspaper) says the Envoys of Turkey and Greece have not left their respective posts at Athens and Constantinople.

The *Patrie* says the naval commanders in the Piraeus have been instructed, if they can help it, to avoid a struggle with the Turkish vessels, which could at present only weaken the Grecian cause.

The same journal says: "The Athenians are exultant over a prospective war with Turkey, while the deputations from Nauplia, Patros, Corfu and Corinth protest against the policy of the Government, as ruinous to Greece. The Athenians expect a revolt by the Turks in the Turkish Provinces of Thessaly and Macedonia. The latest advices from Athens state that the Government of Greece has as yet taken no steps of a definite character."

ATHENS, Friday, Dec. 18.

A new Cabinet is to be formed by ALEXANDRE KOUMOUNDOUROS, the present head of the Ministry.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Dec. 18.

The Greeks in this city ask of the Porte the privilege of remaining here in case of hostilities between the two countries agreeing to preserve a strict neutrality. A corps has been organized, and is ready to proceed to Greece at short notice. Turkey remains tranquil.

SPAIN.

Progress of the Elections—Treaty of Peace with Chili.

MADRID, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The elections for members of the Cortes are proceeding in the incorporated cities. There has been no disorder. A large majority of those elected are favorable to the formation of a monarchical form of government.

The Government authorizes the statement that a treaty of peace with Chili may be considered an accomplished fact.

It has been decided that the Cadiz insurgents are to be tried by a Council of War, but that in no case will the extreme penalty, death, be inflicted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Letter from Mr. Laird—His Friendship with Mr Reverdy Johnson.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

JOHN LAIRD, member of Parliament for Birkenhead, publishes to-day the correspondence he had with REVERDY JOHNSON, showing the origin and course of the friendship that exists between them. Mr. LAIRD himself made the first advances toward friendship in October last, long before the Liverpool banquet. Mr. LAIRD invited Mr. JOHNSON to Birkenhead to see his establishment, and to hear his (Mr. LAIRD's) wishes for a lasting peace between England and America. Mr. JOHNSON in his reply, regretted that a lack of time would prevent his acceptance of the invitation, and added the following words: "Notwithstanding you sympathized with my Southern brethren during the late war, I shall have much pleasure in making your acquaintance, and hear your sincere wishes for peace."

Comments of the Times on Mr. Johnson's Last Speech.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The *Times* this morning, in commenting on a speech recently delivered by REVERDY JOHNSON at the Birkbeck Institution, says that the sum of Mr. JOHNSON's policy is that trifles must not prevent the preservation of peaceful relations between England and America. The *Times* hints that the American obstacles to the treaty should therefore be withdrawn.

The Postal Contract with the North German Lloyds.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The postal contract with the North German Lloyds for carrying British mails has been renewed.

NORTH GERMANY.

Rejection of an Important Resolution in the Upper House.

BERLIN, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The resolution guaranteeing immunity from arrest for words spoken in debate, has at length been rejected by a small majority in the Upper House.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Spanish Fleet—Reports of an Escaped Spanish Prisoner.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Gens. ESPINAR and LATORRE, with three hundred and fifty soldiers, arrived to-day in the steamer from Spain. Gen. ESPINAR will relieve VALMASEDA, and Gen. LATORRE will command the Eastern Department.

A Spaniard, who had been taken prisoner by the insurrectionists, made his escape from Bayamo. He reports that a Spanish Major and a Captain belonging to the garrison, who refused to capitulate, had been executed; that other officers had been put in irons, and that the soldiers had been set to work cleaning the streets of Bayamo, which was destitute of provisions. Bayamo was defended by but few men, nearly all the revolutionists being in the field. The insurrectionists continue in the neighborhood of Manzanillo.

Rumors have reached here of engagements between the troops and insurgents in the vicinities of Holguin, Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo.

LOUISIANA.

Detention of the Peruvian Steamer at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The steamer *Havana*, or *Maranon*, is again in trouble, the Collector having threatened her seizure on the ground of violation of law in not exhibiting proper papers when they were called for, and that the changing of her flag was irregular. The facts are as follows: The vessel was purchased in New-York by the Peruvian Government, her owners contracting to deliver her at Southwest Pass, or wherever the Peruvian monitors might be. Upon her arrival at Southwest Pass the transfer was made, the Peruvian flag hoisted and her former Captain retained as sailing master. Her American register was sent to New-York for cancellation. Señor GARCIA has been notified by her former owner that the register was canceled. It was not intended to bring the vessel to this city, but while lying at Southwest Pass, repairs to her machinery became necessary, and she came here under the Peruvian flag, and has since been the victim of continued misfortunes, having been the cause of a misunderstanding between Minister GARCIA and Collector FULLER. Yesterday officers boarded her and demanded to see her papers. The Captain replied that the vessel belonged to the Peruvian navy, but that he had no papers to exhibit, and referred the officers to Minister GARCIA. The latter has received official communication in reference to the matter, though he notified the Customs authorities that the *Havana* belonged to his Government, and of his readiness to answer any charge against her. The whole trouble originated in her coming here. Had she remained at the Southwest Pass no notice would have been taken of her. Collector FULLER states that charges have been made against the vessel of violation of the law. Among others, that powder has been landed from her in the night, and that the law compelled him to seize her unless her papers were regular. He, however, has referred the matter to the authorities at Washington, and will take no further steps unless upon advice from there. The vessel's manifest states that she cleared for the Southwest Pass.

To-night Secretary MCCULLOCH telegraphed to Collector FULLER to be governed by section 60 of the act of 1799, and informed him that Secretary SEWARD had charge of the question of non-compliance with the laws by the Peruvians. It is stated that Collector FULLER has ordered the revenue cutter *Wilderness* to intercept the *Maranon*, should she attempt to go to sea without authority from the Custom-house.

Twenty-eight of the officers and crew for the Peruvian fleet arrived last night.

The monitors are still lying at the mouth of the river.

The Troubles in Arkansas—Another Account.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 19.

A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Avalanche*, to-night, states that the following has been obtained from reliable quarters: On the morning of the 16th four companies of militia, commanded by Col. GRAY WILLIAMS, from Rome and Mathews Counties, (the latter colored,) entered the town of Lewisburg, shooting in every direction, and marched to the store of BREAM & COZY and set fire to it, after pouring coal oil on the floor. HOWARD & WELLS' store was also burned, and Mr. E. A. SWESS was saved from being burned to death by great exertions. During the progress of the fire Mr. CASEY was shot down, his pockets rifled and his body thrown into the flames. The town is still occupied by the militia, who go shooting and shouting through the streets. No one is permitted to leave the town without a pass.

All is quiet at Augusta. It is said that the prominent citizens prevented an attack on the militia, fearing a misrepresentation of the affair would be circulated abroad. The people desire the interference of United States troops in their behalf.

A meeting was held in Batesville to-day, which was composed of all parties. They declared for peace under any circumstances, and promised to support the civil authorities. They desire that other counties may hold similar meetings.

The arrest of WM. MERRIWEATHER, a prominent Radical of Independence County, by Gen. UPHAM, at Augusta, on a charge of discouraging enlistments in the militia, creates some sensation.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad—Proposed Amendment to Its Charter.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Notice has been served on the directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad that at the coming session of the Legislature an amendment to the Company's charter will be proposed, which, in effect, will abolish the present graduating scale of voting on stock, giving one vote for each share, and requiring the whole Board to be elected annually. This will give the small stockholders more power in the management of the affairs of the Company. It is stated that a project is on foot to make the Missouri Pacific a direct link in the great chain of roads from the east end of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. The City Council yesterday rejected a proposition to sell the city's stock in the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

Fire in Lewiston, Me.

LEWISTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Gaudon's block, on Main-street, took fire this morning, by which the inside of the building was nearly destroyed. It was occupied by T. SYKES & SON, merchant tailors; J. W. MAY and F. BRADFORD, lawyers, and the office of the Register in Bankruptcy for the Second District. T. SYKES & SON, who owned a portion of the building, saved their stock. Their loss is estimated to be from $6,000 to $8,000. They were insured for $3,000 in the Bay State Company. Mr. MAY was also part owner of the building, and was insured for $3,000 in the Bangor Mutual. His law library was badly damaged.

Serious Fire at Albion, N. Y.

ALBION, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 19.

A fire here this morning, at 3 o'clock, destroyed the Empire Block and Hill's Block. The following are the chief losses on insurance: Mr. DENSMORE, on building, $10,000, insured for $6,000; Messrs. COLES & SHELDON, loss on clothing, $12,000, insured for $6,000; MARTIN RAWSON, loss $500; *Orleans American* office, loss $7,500, insured for $2,500; JOHN BRADSHAW, hatter, loss $3,000, no insurance; J. L. NORTHROP, dentist loss, $1,000; FRED. BUTLER, tailor, loss $1,000; C. D. HILL's loss on building is about $3,000.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Report from Gen. Sheridan—Depredations of the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 19.

A letter from Gen. SHERIDAN, dated Depot, on the mouth of the Canadian River, Dec. 4, received at Gen. SHERMAN's headquarters to-day, gives information derived from Black Kettle's sister by Gen. SHERIDAN, in substance as follows:

The Indians were encamped; first, Black Kettle and other Chiefs of the Cheyennes, and a small party of Sioux—in all thirty-seven lodges; eight miles down the Washita where all the Arapahoes and seventy additional lodges of Cheyennes; and also the Kiowas, the Apaches and Comanches. While thus encamped, war parties were sent out, composed of Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arapahoes, who went North, in the direction of Fort Larned, and were still out. Another party composed of Cheyennes and Arapahoes had returned, the trail of which led Gen. CUSTER into Black Kettle's village. This party brought back three scalps, one of which was that of an expressman, who was killed and horribly mutilated, between Fort Dodge and Larned just before Gen. SHERIDAN left the former fort. The mail he was carrying was found in Black Kettle's camp. The other party went in the direction of Fort Lyon, and is still out. About the time the first of these parties started Black Kettle and one Sub-Chief from each band went to Fort Cobb and brought back provisions given them at that fort, and while they were gone, or about the time of their return, the last war party referred to was sent out. The women are of opinion that they will all sue for peace at Fort Cobb, as the result of the battle with Gen. CUSTER. They would have gone to Gen. SHERIDAN's camp had not the opening at Fort Cobb been held out to them. Gen. SHERIDAN then says:

"I shall start for Fort Scott as soon as the trains from Fort Dodge arrive. Had it not been for the misfortune of the Kansas regiment getting lost, and the heavy snow which rendered their horses unfit for duty, I would have closed up this job before this time. As it is, I think the fight is pretty well knocked out of the Cheyennes. Thirteen Cheyennes, two Sioux and one Arapahoe Chiefs were killed. The Government makes a great mistake in giving these Indians any considerable amount of food, under the supposition of necessity. The whole country is literally covered with game. There are now more buffalo than will last the Indians for twenty years. The turkeys are so numerous that flocks of one to two thousand have been seen, and the country is full of grouse, quails and rabbits. Herds of antelope and deer are everywhere, and even ran through Gen. CUSTER's train while on his march. The reservations laid off for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are full of game and the most luxurious grouse. Black Kettle's sister reports three white women in the lodges below Black Kettle's camp. Another letter from Gen. SHERIDAN says the mules belonging to CLARK's train, and also photographs and other articles, taken from the houses robbed on the Saline and Salmon Rivers, Kansas, last Fall, were found in the Indian camp. The Indian women prisoners say most of the depredations along the line of Arkansas were committed by Cheyennes and Arapahoes."

Meeting of the Repeal League in Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 19.

A meeting was held last night, at which all the prominent anti-Confederates of the city were present. The Constitution for the Repeal League was submitted and adopted, and arrangements made to organize branch Leagues throughout the Province.

A New Bridge Over the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 19.

The contract for building the railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, at Keokuk, has been closed with the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg, for $1,000,000. The bridge is to be of iron, like the one at Dubuque, to be commenced in the Spring, and finished in one year.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WORCESTER, Dec. 19.—The jewelry establishment of M. HILDRETH & Co., of Northboro', was entered by burglars last night, the safe blown open, and shell jewelry, tortoise-shell and gold trimmings, valued at $1,000, were stolen.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19.—Dr. USHER PARSONS, an eminent and venerable physician of this city, died to-day, aged 80 years. He was surgeon on the flagship *Lawrence*, in the battle of Lake Erie, and was the last surviving commissioned officer of PERRY's fleet.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 19.—An informal meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade was held this morning, to consider what measures are necessary to secure the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the reduction of tolls. Important action will be taken in a few days.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19.—City Attorney HAMERSLEY received to-day official notice that Judge NELSON, of the United States Circuit Court, has granted a temporary injunction to restrain the Shore Railroad Company from bridging the mouth of the Connecticut River.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19.—Judge PUGH was held by the United States Commissioner in $2,000 bail, to appear before the Grand Jury in April next, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. This is the third case against him on the same charge. The Sheriff of Coshocton County absconded yesterday, taking with him $10,000 of the public funds.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 19—SARAH BOYD, an old Irish woman, whose husband left her a short time since, was found dead in her bed, from starvation. L. F. GOENA, a Swiss gardener, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head. His wife's jealousy is supposed to be the cause.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 19.—In Charlotte, N. C., on Friday last, a dispute arose in the Mayor's office between a negro and JAS. A. GLEASON, a prominent merchant, when the former drew a pistol and killed Mr. GLEASON. The affair created intense excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 19.—At a late hour tonight only eleven jurors had been chosen in the Twitchell case. A special venire has been issued, returnable on Monday. This closes the third day of the trial.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—The steamer *Era No.* 10 sank in the Red River, on the 17th inst., with 88 bales of cotton on board. No lives were lost and a portion of the cargo was saved.

GREECE.

The Athens papers just received by mail contain the following items of interest:

A new movement is taking place, aided by the Government, to give vigor to the rebellion in Crete. The newspaper hints are mysterious, but seem to favor the opinion that the Turks will have a fresh field of operations the coming Winter which will not benefit the strength of their army or the wretched condition of the Treasury.

A canal is to be cut through the Isthmus of Corinth, which will bring Athens into close communication with all of Western Europe.

The railroad between Athens and the Piræus will be in running order in a few months.

COUMOUNDURO, the popular leader of the Opposition, who has lately given the Government so much trouble, has returned to Athens from his retirement, and excited much enthusiasm among his friends.

Gen. GRANT's election seems to be favored by all classes of the Greek people. He is called "the friend of Hellenism and of Cretan independence."

Two vessels of war for the Greek navy are being built in England and Trieste.

A letter from VICTOR HUGO appears in the Athens journals, in which the great poet and advocate of freedom pledges himself to the cause of Crete.

The Winter in Athens has commenced with much gayety. A round of balls is given by a portion of the Diplomatic Corps, and dinners by the King. The Opera with an Italian troupe has commenced, and presents a very gay appearance on opera nights. The first performance of "Ion" is, however, severely criticised.

The hotels are beginning to fill up. Many Europeans and many Americans take Athens in their Eastern pilgrimages. The American resident society is perhaps the most useful of any in the cities of Europe, consisting principally of missionaries and public teachers, and representing various religious and educational societies in the United States. The English Church has been established here for many years, and is under the fostering care of the British Embassy.

WASHINGTON.

The Alaska Corruption Charges—Testimony of Mr. Secretary Seward—The Admission of Georgia—The Copper Tariff Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Secretary SEWARD and the correspondents of the New-York *Tribune* and the New-York *Evening Post* were examined to-day by the Committee on Public Expenditures, in reference to the Alaska corruption charges. Mr. SEWARD appeared before the Committee voluntarily, and testified that he had no knowledge, official or otherwise, that money was improperly used in the furtherance of the Alaska purchase and payment; that the only monetary connection he had with the matter was the signing of a requisition on the Treasury for the amount appropriated by Congress, and that the entire expenses of the State Department on that question did not exceed $500. The evidence of the correspondent of the *Tribune* was to the effect that no one had offered him money to advocate the scheme, and that he was not aware that any correspondent had received money for that purpose. The testimony of the other correspondent was of the same tenor, except that a Mr. NOAH had told him that he (NOAH) received $2,000. Mr. NOAH is a son of the late Major NOAH, of the *Sunday Times*.

THE ADMISSION OF GEORGIA.

A number of Georgians appeared before the Reconstruction Committee to-day, and urged the adoption of such action and legislation as will neutralize the efforts of the Legislature of that State, and prevent her admission to representation in Congress, without a full and hearty compliance with the terms of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment and the other measures of reconstruction.

THE COPPER BILL.

A determined effort was made in the Senate today to take up the consideration of the "Copper bill," but it met with a vigorous opposition, and a motion to postpone prevailed by a majority of three. This vote must not be taken as any indication of the sense of the Senate on the measure, as many voted to postpone who will certainly vote for its passage when the time comes.

JUDGE FULLERTON'S CASE.

Judge FULLERTON having failed in his prosecutions against COURTNEY, MURRAY et al., has turned his attention to his own case with more success, as witness the following order by Judge NELSON:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The United States vs. William Fullerton et al.—It is ordered that all proceedings in the above cause be suspended and stayed until my further order.

(Signed) S. NELSON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Dec. 19.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE MONEY.

The House Committee on Public Expenditures are still pursuing their inquiries in regard to alleged corruptions in connection with the Alaska purchase. The examination of several newspaper correspondents has elicited nothing new. It is in evidence, by the voluntary appearing of Secretary SEWARD before them, that the expenditure of the Department of State in connection with the purchase was not more than $500. On application of Mr. STOECKL, he recommended ROBT. J. WALKER as a gentleman of fine legal attainments, but was ignorant of any payments made to him, or to any other person, without authority of law. The only testimony showing the expenditure of money was that of ROBERT J. WALKER, who received a fee and recommended the payment of $3,000 to the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle*. It is understood that other persons are to be summoned, the Committee being determined to learn all that is possible in relation to this subject.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, $617,100.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, S. C.	80,000
To the United States Depository at Buffalo	31,000
To the National Banks and others	231,000
Total	$612,000
Amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for National Banks	$341,227,900
And for deposits of public moneys	35,378,350
National B'k currency issued during the week	142,850
Total to date	311,294,086
Mutilated bills returned	10,581,745
Insolvent bank notes redeemed	900,227
Actual circulation at this date	299,862,114
Fractional currency returned and destroyed	607,500

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Commander W. R. Jeffers and Lieut. C. J. Main have been ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory. Lieut.-Commander Lewis Clark has been ordered to the receiving-ship *Ohio*. Lieut.-Commander C. C. Hunt has been ordered to the naval station at League Island.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day:

CHARLES C. DANE, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Massachusetts; ARTHUR D. MARKLEY, for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Pennsylvania; PERCY B. SPEAR, for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Pennsylvania; WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Connecticut; C. G. MAGRUE, for Collector Internal Revenue for the Second District of Ohio; W. C. TULLEY, for Assessor for the Seventh District of Pennsylvania; ROBERT D. ANDREWS, for Commissioner of the Branch Mint at Denver City; THOMAS N. STILLWELL, of Indiana, for Minister Resident, Venezuela.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made:

Gaugers.—George E. Hill, Sixth New-York District; Huber. McCullum, Third Ohio District; Edward G. Farmer, Second Rhode Island District.

Storekeepers.—Henry K. Atchison, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District; J. F. Knorr, George W. McFarland, Jesse Dettro and Frank D. Bingham, Third Pennsylvania District; Levi Templeton, Seventh Ohio District; Joseph C. Kelly, Second Iowa District; Israel Kaunnear, Eighth Pennsylvania District; Benjamin Shaum, Ninth Pennsylvania District.

Assistant Assessors.—C. G. Colgate, Thirty-second New-York District, and Wm. R. Ford, Fourteenth New-York District.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of returns showing the disposal of 27,187 acres of the public domain during the past month at the following local offices:

	Acres.
Traverse City, Mich	12,541
Detroit, Mich	4,211
Eau Claire, Wis	5,872
Marquette, Mich	4,563

The greater portion of the land was taken by actual settlers under the Homestead law.

PERSONAL.

Major BEN PERLEY POORE was to-day elected President of the Washington Correspondence Club.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The following decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been received by the Assessor for this district:

SIR: In reply to yours in regard to a certain real estate and building company loaning money on real estate, I have to say, such company is liable to special tax as bankers, as per section 79, paragraph 1, act of June 30, 1864, which says: "Every person, firm or company, having a place of business where money is loaned or advanced upon bonds, stocks, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, is regarded as a banker." This comprehends the loaning of money on real estate. As bankers, this company should also make a return each month of the amount of capital used, for the tax of one-half of one-quarter per cent., as provided in section 110, act of June 30, 1868.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The President presented the petition of 1,500 poor people of Stockholm, Sweden, asking Congress to adopt some means by which they can be enabled to come to this country.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition of certain ladies of the State of New-York for equal suffrage.

Mr. RAMSEY presented the petition of certain manufacturers asking the modification of the Revenue laws relating to tobacco.

Mr. KELLOGG presented resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature, passed last August, in relation to the death of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill to authorize and require a reissue of land script in North Carolina. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to provide for the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, and instructing it to amend the Constitution so as to place beyond all possibility of doubt the right of every citizen of the State, black or white, to hold office. The bill requires the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention within thirty days after its passage, and provides that the amendment shall become a part of the Constitution upon its approval by Congress. He said that the ground upon which the majority of the Legislature has recently expelled the colored members was, that the Constitution being silent in regard to qualifications for office, the old State law disqualifying colored men was still in force. His bill was designed to deprive them of that ground.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked him whether he thought that a correct construction of the Constitution.

Mr. POMEROY replied that he did not, but that it was, nevertheless, the construction adopted by the majority of the Legislature.

Mr. DAVIS desired to be informed where the Senate could get the right to pass any such bill.

Mr. POMEROY put it upon the ground that when the rebellious States surrendered they surrendered their State's Rights theory and everything that was in controversy.

Mr. DAVIS thought that the most extraordinary explanation he had ever heard. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HARLAN offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the reapportionment of Representatives in Congress, in accordance with section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment. Adopted.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any rent has been paid for the Libby Prison at Richmond, and to whom, and by what authority.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial, signed by the Medical Faculty of the Harvard University, expressing their approval of the pending bill to reorganize the Medical Department of the Navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of allowing the importation, free of duty, of firearms imported to be again exported after receiving the American improvement.

THE COPPER TARIFF.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to take up the House bill fixing the duty on copper, &c.

Mr. WHYTE hoped it would not be taken up, because the large interest to be effected by it, which he, in part represented, regarded it as a piece of class legislation, designed to benefit the few at the expense of the many, and he desired to have their objections to it presented. He had been informed by the Chairman of the Committee which had had the bill in charge, that it would not come before the Senate until the recess, and he hoped it would not.

Mr. HOWARD earnestly desired to have the bill acted upon without delay, and said if it were not acted upon at once, orders would go to Europe by telegraph for large quantities of foreign copper, which would come in at a low rate of duty, and glut the market.

Mr. SHERMAN was in favor of the bill, but opposed to taking it up now, because he, as Chairman of the Finance Committee had felt warranted in saying that it would not be acted upon before the holidays, and he did not wish to have any one misled by that assurance.

Mr. VICKERS thought the reason for immediate action given by Mr. HOWARD was not a good one, because even if orders were sent to Europe for foreign copper, not much of it could get into the country during the Christmas holidays.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, did not think, if passed, this bill would give any real protection to the copper interests.

Mr. CHANDLER was anxious to have the bill taken up, feeling confident it would be passed to-day.

Mr. FERRY said it undoubtedly might be passed today, it passed through the Senate after the whip and spur manner of the previous question in the House, but not otherwise. He read a letter from a gentleman in Connecticut, formerly President of the Detroit and Lake Superior Copper Mining Company, saying that the bill, though passed ostensibly in the interests of the Lake Superior Copper Mining Company region, was really designed for the benefit of speculators in copper and other mining stocks, and that the effect of it would be to destroy the business of smelting from ore. The letter also asserted the necessity of using foreign carbonates in the smelting of native ore.

Mr. FERRY said that he hoped the bill would not be taken up now, because he desired to present certain views and statistics on the subject.

Mr. HOWARD, in reply, read a letter from a Tennessee copper smelter, saying that the bill was an excellent one, and was much needed for the protection of the copper interests.

Mr. FERRY said that his letter that he had read referred to the Tennessee establishment as one where the smelting was done by charcoal.

After some further discussion the motion to take up the bill was lost by a vote of 22 yeas to 25 nays.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

The House bill to extend the benefit of the Homestead act to the orphan children under 21 years of age of deceased soldiers was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SOUTHERN PROPERTY DESTROYED.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Senate resumed the consideration, as in the Committee of the Whole, of the bill for the compensation of SUE MURPHY, of Decatur, Ala., for her property, which was destroyed by the United States Army.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the bill as before, upon the grounds, first, that the property having been destroyed in the enemy's country, the United States were under no obligations to pay for it; and second, that if this property were paid for, there would soon be many other similar claims, amounting to a very large sum in the aggregate.

Mr. HOWE argued in favor of paying the claim, on the ground that Congress had repeatedly declared, by its legislation, that the war was not waged against the whole Southern community, including the loyal people, but only against the persons actually engaged in or aiding the rebellion.

Mr. YATES inquired whether this claim, if paid, was to be made an exception, or whether all such claims were to be paid.

Mr. HOWE replied, it was an exceptional case, and that if the Government of the United States had honesty enough to pay the bonds, it should also have honesty enough to pay its loyal citizens for their property taken or destroyed by its armies. The amount of claims of this class was much exaggerated by their opponents, but, whatever the amount, the Government was bound to pay them, or as many of them as it could.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. NYE presented credentials of Mr. GILBERT, Senator elect from Florida, which were laid on the table.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any instructions have been given or proceedings instituted to prevent the payment to LAIRD & Co., builders of the *Alabama*, of the proceeds of the steamer *Wren*, built by them for the Confederate Government, and now in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, and to secure payment of the proceeds of said steamer to the owners of vessels destroyed by the *Alabama*. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate at 2:35 P. M. adjourned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Movements of Lopez—Sarmiento's Reforms—Settlement of the Correntine Difficulties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1868.

The position of LOPEZ is now so much better than that of the Allies, and he indicates by some of his measures so firm an intention not to leave it, that there seems little prospect of an early close to the war. One of his measures is the building of a palace upon the heights overlooking his camp. The Allies, confiding in the success of their intention to dislodge him soon, say that the palace is to make his own army believe he is not going to move. He has had a visit from the Captain of the *Ardita*, an Italian gunboat, on which occasion he must have been more polite than his father used to be. The elder LOPEZ received his guests sitting and with his hat on, while he required them to leave their hats at his gate. Had the Captain of the *Ardita* been so received he would not, perhaps, have found the Italians in Paraguay so well cared for, nor those who have been shot under the charge of treason alive and well, nor that the Paraguayan army is "well supplied with everything but foreign wine and cotton cloth!"

Gen. RIVAS, in command of about 10,000 men, is going by way of the Gran Chaco to Asuncion. An iron-clad has succeeded in passing Angostura, a dangerous Paraguayan battery, at a very narrow part of the river, and is waiting for the Chaco Division. Angostura has twenty-four 68-pounders, and has been much bombarded by the Brazilians without effect. The left wing of the Paraguayan army rests upon a morass, many miles in extent, and the right is well defended by the batteries on the river. LOPEZ is in the rear. Should the Allies dislodge him from his strong position, he might retire to the hills, having between him and the eastern boundary the vast lake of Aguara-Catu, on whose enchanted waters no boat has ever dared to intrude. There is a tradition on its shores that when some invader has been drowned in its mystic depths, Paraguay will begin to be free forever.

The cholera was making fearful ravages in the army about two weeks since, but has now much abated.

The new President, SARMIENTO, has offered to Gen. MITRE the position of General-in-Chief of the Argentine forces, but MITRE declined it, declaring that he wants rest. GELLY Y OBES now has the command. He is a very honest and painstaking man, of much military talent. Of SARMIENTO's inauguration address I subjoin a few extracts:

After having taken the solemn oath you have just heard, I need not repeat to you the promise of faithfully carrying out the provisions of the Constitution and of the laws, exercising, honestly and conscientiously, the authority conferred on me by my fellow-citizens. This is my duty, my unalterable purpose and my highest aspiration. If sincerity of purpose and the desire to act wisely are any titles to the assistance of that Providence which rules over human destinies by immutable laws, I may venture to hope that the Divine favor will at last be felt in this part of the earth, which for so long has seemed to be abandoned to the inevitable consequences of the errors which mislead the march of the peoples and Governments.

The country, as is but natural after prolonged and cruel wars, is engrossed with the immense sacrifices which the work of the common benefit imposes on each and all, and, therefore, I wish in the first place to assure you that the guiding spirit of all the acts of my Administration, and my first thought, in the selection of persons, will be to secure, by the most proper methods, economy and probity in the management of the revenues. I will at the same time endeavor to maintain our growing credit—that inexhaustible source of resources—by religiously fulfilling the obligations which rest on the public faith of the nation, and by doing everything in my power to establish firmly the confidence which that credit has commenced to inspire both at home and abroad.

The Constitution has made the President sole chief of the Administration, and, therefore, as I can now speak of acts exclusively my own, I do most solemnly announce to you that the morality of the Administration will be complete during the term of my Government.

I will now speak of the war in which we are at present engaged, and of the alliances which have been formed to sustain it.

Nations have duties to fulfill, which come to them from their history and from the contemplation of their future. The abandonment of a war, from weariness, in 1827, did not give to the Republic more than six months of the much desired peace, and besides destroying the ties which united the country, it has resulted in a barbarous tyranny and a succession of wars which have not yet ceased with the capture of Humaita. The present war appears now to be drawing to its close. I wish, however, to tell you that we must proceed with caution; for the rules generally followed in the world cannot but fail when applied to a case in which events are governed by the caprice and ungoverned passions of a half-civilized despot; and it behooves us not to swerve for a moment from the unflinching determination to carry on the war until we have gained security for the future.

To offer peace to an enemy who does not sue for it, and who has suffered such severe losses, would be to change the relative positions of victor and vanquished; and for such errors as this nations have to pay dearly.

I hope that the Argentine Republic, under my government, will show herself worthy of her glorious past, by retaining her noble position among the nations. In my opinion, the alliance with Brazil and Uruguay does not conflict with the principles of our Government, and is not only necessary and legitimate, but highly honorable. This alliance will be maintained and faithfully observed so long as the safety and honor of the Republic shall require it.

The insurrectionary movements that continually threaten the stability of our institutions, and interfere with our progress, have their grand centre in the uncivilized state of the interior and in the ignorance and destitution of the poorer classes. The defences of the frontier are rendered necessary by the savage state of the country. The successive efforts of the Government for half a century have not been effectual in protecting the frontier town from the depredations of the savages; and we have more than once seen the savage hordes hovering around inhabited territories, and serving as allies to internal factions.

We cannot passively permit the continuance of such evils. The time has arrived to discover whether the Government is what it should be under our republican institutions; whether it is the instrument of distributing the greatest amount of happiness to the greatest number.

Our situation is, nevertheless, neither desperate nor irremediable. Though we have not a population sufficient to fill our vast territory, the world waits only for security and protective laws to give us in a few years its superfluous population by millions; though the distances are immense, we can shorten them by steam. But all these measures should be fairly distributed over the country, and made practically beneficial by wise and just laws, so that while the elements of civilization are accumulated on the coasts, the rest of the country may not be abandoned to barbarism, and new calamities and disorders may not spring from those very improvements.

A fair and just system of distribution of the public lands will render permanent the floating population, will give a home to myriads of immigrants who come in search of a home and country for their families, and will put an end to the wandering hordes of the desert, by suppressing the desert itself, which is at once their theatre and element. Some organized laws on education will be sufficient to secure the future generations the prosperity which we must prepare for them. The sufferings of nations, like those of individuals, are almost always the result of the want of forethought of their predecessors.

I now repeat, the time has come for us soberly to discuss these grave social questions, the political ones being now fortunately nearly all settled.

You have here a brief sketch of the policy which I shall follow in my Government. I am not discouraged by the difficulties of my task; although well aware of the attacks on comfort and reputation which all have to suffer who are called upon to undertake the arduous duties of Government, I am prepared to suffer this lot patiently; for our country is still so imperfectly organized that even her most favored sons cannot expect unalloyed enjoyment. But I am burdened by the confidence and the hopes that have been placed in me. Our history shows that we have more of the consciousness of the right than of the patience and capacity necessary to carry it into action. Many who have preceded me have died in disgrace or in banishment, and only the succeeding generations have vindicated the memory of those faithful servants who could not make themselves popular because they were too anxious to act worthily.

SARMIENTO has begun some rather distasteful reforms—distasteful to office-holders if not to patriots. As there are no sinecures, nor dishonest officials, nor incapable administrators in the United States, he is determined to have none here. If he could hush the discords of the Provinces into peace, and give safety to the frontiers, and restore some of the prosperity which the miserable war has sucked from the country, he might indeed wear the crown of the successful patriot. While the Argentine goes to war, the foreigner steps into his place on the estancia, behind the counter, in the teacher's desk, everywhere, in fact, where money can be made, until the business of the country seems likely to be carried on by strangers. A few years of honorable peace would endow us with a great prosperity.

There is a report to-day that the Indians have again invaded Veinticinco de Mayo. The report is not confirmed, but whether true or not, there is not a soldier to prevent their coming very far inside of the frontiers. The tumult in Corrientes, it is hoped, is about to be quelled. A conference of VELEZ SARSFIELD, Minister of State, Gen. URQUIZA, Governor of Entre Rios, and EVORISTO LOPEZ, the expelled Governor, is now being held at Concordia, which will probably result in peace. Gen. COLEMES, they say, is in hiding in Corrientes.

Gen. WEBB, United States Minister to Rio de Janeiro, is expected here in three or four days to visit Mr. WORTHINGTON, the United States Minister to this Government.

Mr. WASHBURN is here still. No news has been received from the two members of his Legation, by whose arrest the American flag was outraged. It is likely they have met a sad fate before this. The five vessels (United States) on the station have been ordered to Buenos Ayres. Some people say they are to be sent up to Paraguay, but nobody can know that.

Wool has been sold this season at from eight cents to nine and one-half cents per pound, a price much better for manufacturers at home than for growers here.

The Government has ordered the construction of a carriage road between Corioba and San Juan, a distance of 312 miles.

The railroad between Rosario and Cordoba is being vigorously pushed along. It is completed about 130 miles.

There has been a great excitement in Montevideo about the trial of two editors for libel. They had intimated that some public officials had been in the conspiracy that brought about the death of Ex-Dictator FLORES. Your readers will remember that he was assassinated in the street. The editors were banished to Buenos Ayres for six months and ordered to pay all costs, and to be deprived of their rights as journalists. There was such a crush of people to hear the proceedings that several men fainted, and the military was ordered out to quell any rising which might result from the popular agitation.

P. S.—News has come that the Correntino difficulty is settled. COLEMES goes to Uruguay. The National Guards deliver up their arms, and the National Government appoints a Governor until the election can take place.

A. A. M.

A MURDERER PLEADS GUILTY.—The case of the People of the State of Illinois vs. PETER ZOWAR, for the alleged murder of Mrs. CHRISTINA KELLER, in Guilford, Jo Daviess County, in 1867, was called in the Circuit Court at Freeport, last Monday. We learn that it had been the intention of the attorneys for the defence to contest the case with all the ability at their command, but when the case was called ZOWAR pleaded guilty. He was afterward sentenced by Judge SHELDON to imprisonment in the Penitentiary during his natural life.—*Galena (Ill.) Gazette, Dec. 16.*

Petition for the Pardon of Jeff. Davis.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that the following petition was gotten up to secure the release of JEFF. DAVIS, but was not presented to the President during the canvass for party reasons:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The undersigned respectfully ask your Excellency to issue a proclamation extending amnesty to all persons recently engaged in the rebellion against the Government, who are now under presentment or indictment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1868.

C. R. Buckalew, Wm. Pinkney Whyte, George Vickers, J. R. Doolittle, J. A. Bayard, J. R. McCormick, W. H. Barnum, S. J. Randall, Geo. W. Woodward, Fernando Wood, R. M. Boyer, A. G. Burr, Thos. L. Jones, J. S. Golloday, J. Proctor Smith, Garret Davis, T. C. McCreery, Asa P. Grover, Geo. M. Adams, Chas. A. Eldridge, W. E. Niblack, D. M. Van Auken, J. V. L. Pruyn, H. McCullough, L. W. Ross, J. Brooks, W. E. Robinson, R. D. Hubbard, Julius Hotchkiss, Stevenson Archer, J. Lawrence Getz, A. J. Glossbrenner, John A. Nicholson, J. B. Beck, W. Mungen, L. S. Trimble, Chas. Sitgreaves, C. E. Phelps, F. Stone, S. F. Cary, Demas Barnes, Jas. A. Johnson, Stephen Foster, S. S. Marshall.

Daring Burglary in Broadway—Recovery of the Stolen Goods.

Just before daylight, yesterday morning, Officer MCCLINTOCK, of the Eighth Precinct, being on post in Mercer-street, saw two men emerge from CANARY's stable, No. 98 Mercer-street, carrying a large bundle between them. Judging this circumstance to be suspicious, the officer called to the men to halt, instead of which they started off with all possible speed. By the time they reached Prince-street, finding that Officers CASEY and HENDRY, also of the Eighth Precinct, had joined in the pursuit, and that the three pursuers were rapidly gaining upon them, the two men dropped their bundle into the basement area of the building on the corner of Prince and Mercer streets, and made a desperate effort to escape. One ran up Mercer-street and eluded all pursuit, but the other attempted to double and rushed down the street. Finding himself in close quarters, the fugitive drew a revolver, and as Officer HENDRY sprang upon him fired, but with such uncertain aim that the ball merely grazed the person of the officer. The same instant that he fired Officer CASEY rushed upon the desperado, and he was at once secured and disarmed.

Having taken their prisoner to the Station-house, corner of Prince and Wooster streets, where he gave the name of JOHN MCCORMICK, the officer returned to secure the property which had been abandoned. The bundle dropped into the area was found to contain costly silks. Other pieces of like goods were found in CANARY's stable and proved to be of the value of $3,500.

An examination of the premises made by the officers showed that these silks had been stolen from the store of WILLIAM JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, by means of a burglary no less daring than it was adroit. In the first place the thieves had made a forcible entry into the stable, and going through this into the rear yard they had reached the roof of a rear extension of the store of JACKSON by using a ladder they found in the yard. When on the roof they had broken in the skylight, and had lowered themselves into the store by means of a block and fall they had taken with them for the occasion. They had thus noiselessly gained an entrance at a point entirely removed from observation, and feeling entirely secure from interruption, they had evidently made their selections from the stock in the store leisurely, and with a view to combine great value with small bulk. Having chosen their booty they retired with it by the same means by which they had entered. They gained the street in safety, and but for the vigilance of Officer MCCLINTOCK, and the determined pursuit made by that officer and his companion, would have escaped with at least a portion of their valuable spoils. As the event proved, every dollar's worth of property taken from the store was recovered, and one of the two burglars captured.

Yesterday MCCORMICK was arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of burglary and of felonious assault in firing at Officer HENDRY. He is a young man 22 years of age, and says he is a clerk, and resides at No. 74 West Houston-street, and resolutely denied his guilt in both cases. As to shooting at the Officer, he says he never saw him until he met him after the arrest in the Station-house, and that he never carries a pistol. Justice LEDWITH, however, committed him without bail on both charges for trial at the General Sessions.

Lecture by Dr. J. F. Boynton.

Dr. J. F. BOYNTON delivered last night, at the Cooper Institute, another of his course of popular lectures upon geology. The subject was the "Age of Dragons." The lecturer introduced his audience to the extinct monsters of past periods, whose gigantic bones and fossils have been discovered in rocks, and whose size and shape have been exactly estimated by scientific men. Stereoscopic views of their appearance were exhibited, which revealed them to be of the frog and lizard species. Many of these, the speaker said, were twice the size of an elephant, and some even four times his dimensions. One brute resembled a kangaroo, and was described as having been eighteen feet high. His formidable teeth and unceremonious mode of disposing of his prey were also descanted upon. The iguanodon received some passing remarks—an unseemly, pot-bellied beast, with a horn on its nose like that of the rhinoceros. He was said to be at least four times the size of that animal, and was considered his predecessor. Like all animals of the present period, the rhinoceros was asserted to have diminished in size from his ancient type. The wondrous formation of the snake was also touched upon, and its remarkable power of curling and winding itself detailed. The gigantic reptiles of the past, it was thought, were not only superior in size, but in organization, to those of this day, and partook somewhat of the nature of warm-blooded animals. The various rock strata of the globe were exhibited, and the statement was made that the monsters spoken of were found chiefly imbedded in those of the Devonian and Silurian descriptions. New-Jersey, contrary to usual repute, was commended as a State of geological wonders. Its fossil remains were bigger and more numerous than generally found elsewhere, and its carbonaceous formations more eccentric.

Dr. BOYNTON is an excellent speaker, and entertained his large audience highly. He will lecture again to-night, and close his present series to-morrow. After that he proposes giving a lecture every Saturday.

Lecture of Prof. Von Schlagintrocit on Thibet.

On Friday evening the illustrious traveler delivered the fourth of his instructive and entertaining lectures. He commenced by giving a description of his ascent of the Tbi-Gamrin, a peak in the northern part of the Himalaya, 25,373 feet high. Mr. SCHLAGINTROCIT reached the enormous height of 22,259 feet, which, (though surpassed by aeronauts—GLAISHER reaching 32,000 feet,) is the highest ever reached on any mountains, HUMBOLDT having only attained the height of 19,286 feet, and GERARD to 20,400. The natives of Upper Asia had to be much persuaded and further induced by gifts in money, to accompany him on his ascent. They regard the mountains as gods themselves, and in order to reconcile them to the visitation, they think a great many offerings necessary.

In ascending, the natives at first conduct themselves very cleverly, but as soon as the snow and ice region is reached, the traveler has to go before his "guide." The dangers there are very great, and the slightest negligence can bring the traveler to grief. The top seems to come gradually nearer than really is the case, because there the clearness of the atmosphere makes distances appear less than they really are. Soon excessive fatigue is felt, and, besides, the temperature is extremely cold. Headache, bleeding from the nose, pain in the heart region and the like are felt. These symptoms cease when lower heights are reached.

The highest place permanently inhabited by men is the Boodhic Convent Haule, in Thibet, which is 15,117 feet high, and occupied by twenty monks. After speaking of the peculiarities of that mountain region, the lecturer spoke of the Province of Ladack, the capital of which, named Leh, is surrounded by "prayer-walls," consisting of stones, on which prayers are carved by the faithful, and extending for a distance of one and a half miles, being from three to four feet high. At a previous lecture Mr. SCHLAGINTROCIT had described the "praying-machines"—cylinders filled with rolls of paper, on which prayers are written, and each revolution of which is supposed by the natives to be counted by their gods as a prayer. In that country it rains only about three times a year, only one inch of rain falling the whole year. Tea is made by the Thibetans not in our manner, but mixed with several ingredients. After having described the Thibetan capital, Leh, the lecturer concluded by promising to relate his travel to Turkistan in the next lecture.

Wreck of the British Bark William Edwards.

The schooner *Sunbeam*, at this port from Ruatan Island, reports that the bark *William Edwards*, of Liverpool, England, from Omoa to Truxillo, with a cargo of mahogany and fustic, went ashore at Coxen's Hole, Ruatan, on the night of Friday Dec. 4, during a rain-squall. The vessel will be a total loss. The crew were all saved, and were at Ruatan Island when the *Sunbeam* left.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

HOLLY TIME.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

The wood is barren as the wold,
The leaves have rusted long ago;
The flowers have perished of the cold,—
Not even the hot marigold
Offers her bosom to the snow
In holly time.

The winds rend out the empty nest,
The robin shivers in his song,
There is no warmth in Nature's breast;
Faint gleams of brightness, at the best,
The glory of the year prolong
In holly time.

Yet sweet as days when skies are blue,
And cherries redden on the wall,—
When blossoms, fed with sun and dew,
Their beauty silently renew,—
Yea, sweeter, more desired of all
Is holly time.

For now, as if the Incarnate Word
Walked it again, the sterile earth,
Remembering the glad tidings heard
Of angels, to its heart is stirred
With promptings of renewing birth,
This holly time.

Joy in life's pulses throbs and burns,
The Hours, star-crested, sweep along,
Shedding delight from brimming urns;
Youth to the heart of age returns,
And fans the ashen brands of song
At holly time.

The sacred hearths, whence yule-flames rise,
Are altars whereon, each apart,
The households offer sacrifice
Out of the tender sanctities
And superstitions of the heart,
This holly time.

Thus do celestial glimpses bless
The stricken world, as though its woes,
Its sins, its sorrows fathomless,
Had ending, and the wilderness
Began to blossom like the rose
In holly time!
WILLIAM SAWYER.

MY WIFE'S PROMISE.

BY MISS M. E. BRADDON.

It was my fate at an early period of my life to abandon myself to the delights of a career which of all others exercises the most potent fascination over the mind of him who pursues it. As a boy I joined a band of brave adventurers in an Arctic expedition, and from the hour in which I first saw the deep cold blue of the northern sea, and felt the subtle influence of the rarefied polar air, I was for all common purposes and objects of life a lost man. The expedition was unfortunate, though its leader was a wise and scientific navigator—his subordinates picked men. The result was bitter disappointment and more bitter loss—loss of valuable lives as well as of considerable funds. I came back from my cruise in the *Weatherwise*, to the western world, rejoiced beyond measure at the idea of being once more at home, and determined never again to face the horrors of that perilous region which had lost me so many dear companions. I, Richard Dunrayne, was the elder son of a wealthy house, my father a man of some influence in the political world, and there were few positions which need have been impossible for me had I aspired to the ordinary career affected by British youth. I had been indulged in my early passion for the sea in my later rage for Arctic exploration, and it was hoped that, having satisfied these boyish fancies, I should now settle down to a pursuit more consonant with the views and wishes of my people. My mother wept over her restored treasure, and confessed how terrible had been her fears during my absence; my father congratulated me upon having ridden my hobby, and alighted therefrom without a broken neck, and my family anxiously awaited my choice of a profession.

Such a choice I found impossible. If I had bartered myself body and soul, by most explicit formula, to some demon of the icebergs, or incarnate spirit of the frozen sea, I could not have been more completely bound than I was. From the Christmas hearth round which dear friends were gathered, from my low seat at my mother's knee, from worldly wealth and worldly pleasure, the genius of the polar ocean beckoned me away, and all the blessings of my life, all the natural affections of my heart, were too weak to hold me. In my dreams again and again, with maddening repetition, I trod the old paths, and saw, ghastly white against the intense purple of the northern sky, the walls of ice that had blocked our passage. It seemed to me that if I could but find myself again in that dread solitude, success would be a certainty. It seemed to me as if we had held the magic clue to that awful labyrinth between our fingers, and had, in very folly, suffered it to escape us. "A new expedition, aided by the knowledge of the past, *must* succeed," I said to myself; and when I could no longer fight against the prepossession that held me, I consulted the survivors of our unfortunate voyage and found in their opinions the actual echo of my own convictions.

We met many times, and our meetings resulted in the organization of a new journey. Money was poured into our little treasury like water, so poor a dross did it seem to us compared with the jewel we went to seek. Our preparations had begun before I dared tell those who loved me that I had pledged myself to a second expedition. But at last, one bright Spring evening, I went home and announced my decision. I look back now and wonder at my own heartlessness, and yet I was not indifferent to their grief. The cry that my mother gave when she knew the truth rings in my ears as I write this. No; I was not indifferent. I was possessed.

My second voyage resulted in little actual success, but was to me one prolonged scene of enjoyment. I was a skilled seaman and navigator, no indifferent sportsman, and having acquired some slight reputation during the previous voyage, now ranked high among the junior officers on board the *Ptarmigan*. We wintered at Repulse Bay, with a short stock of fuel, and a shorter supply of provisions; but we managed with a minimum of the former luxury, and supplied all deficiency of the latter by the aid of our guns. Never was a merrier banquet eaten than our Christmas dinner of reindeer steaks and currant dumplings, though the thermometer had sunk 79° below freezing-point, and our jerseys and trowsers sparkled with hoar-frost.

The brief Summer of that northern latitude brought us some small triumphs. We spent a second Winter in snow-houses, which resembled gigantic bee-hives, and were the snuggest possible habitations, and in the second Summer turned our course homeward, in excellent health and spirits. I returned to England to find my mother's grave bright with familiar Autumnal flowers in a suburban cemetery, and to know that the tender arms which had clung about me in the hour of parting would never encircle me again. The blow was a severe one, and for some time to come I thought with aversion of that strange northern world which had cost me, and which was yet to cost me, so much.

Time passed, and I remained in England, at five-and-twenty years of age a broken man. With the men I met I had no point of sympathy. Their pursuits bored me, their paltry ambitions disgusted me. The pleasures of city life had not the faintest charm for me. A polar bear would have been as much at home as I was in a West-end ball-room, and would have been as interested in the conversation of a genteel dinner-table. Away from my old comrades of the *Weatherwise* and the *Ptarmigan*, I had not a friend for whom I really cared; and as the civilized world grew day by day more distasteful to me, the old longing revived—the old dreams haunted my sleep. In my father's handsome drawing-rooms I yearned for the rough stone cabin of Repulse Bay, or the snow-hives of Cape Crozier. Another expedition was afloat, and letters from my old messmates announced anticipated triumphs, and warned me of the remorse which I should suffer when the hardy victors returned to reproach the idler who preferred to live at home at ease, while old friends were drifting among the ice-floes, and bearding the grizzly tyrant of the north.

I let them go without me, at what sacrifice was only known to myself. My father's health had been declining from the hour of my mother's death, and I was determined not to leave him. This duty at least I would not abnegate. This last sad privilege of attending a father's deathbed I would not barter to the all-exacting demon of the frozen seas. For three empty, patient years I remained at home; my hands reverently closed the eyes that had never looked on me but with affection, and I alone watched the last quiet sleep. This being done, I was free once more, and the old infatuation held me close as ever. My father's death left me wealthy, and to my mind wealth had but one use. All the old yearnings were intensified by tenfold, for the saddest reason. The *Ptarmigan* had never been heard of since the hour she left Baffin's Bay, and the fate of those familiar comrades with whom I had lived in the closest communion for two happy years was a dark enigma, only to be solved by patient labor. The expedition had not been of sufficient importance to attract much attention from the scientific world; there had been too much of a volunteer and amateur character in the business; but when the fact of the *Ptarmigan's* disappearance became known, a meeting of the Royal Society gave all due consideration to the case, and promised help to a party of investigation.

My ample fortune enabled me to contribute largely to the expenses of the new voyage, while volunteers and voluntary contributions poured in from every quarter. I had difficulty in selecting officers and crew from so large a number of hardy adventurers; but I was prudent enough to engage the crew of a battered old whaler for the staple of my men. We were away, in all, six years, Wintering sometimes in South America—once in New-York, and getting our supplies as best we might. We made some discoveries which the Royal Society received with civil approval; but of those we went to seek we found no trace; and I began to thing that the fate of my old friends was a mystery never to be solved below the stars.

I came back to England at 34 years of age, a hardy wanderer, with a long brown beard that seemed lightly powdered with the northern snow, and with the strength of a sea-lion. For the best years of my life I had lived in snow-hives and stone cabins, or slept at night amidst the white wilderness of ice, in a boat my stalwart shoulders had helped to carry during the day. Heavens! what a rough unlicked cub, what a grim sea-monster, I must have been; and yet Isabel Lawson loved me! Yes, I came back to England to find a fairer enchantress than the spirit of the frozen deep, and to barter my liberty to a new mistress. One of my sisters had married during my absence, and it was at her country-house I took up my abode. The young sister of her husband, Capt. Lawson, was here on a visit, and thus I met my fate.

I will not attempt to describe her; the innocent face, so lovely to my eyes, was perhaps less perfect than I thought it; but if perfection wears another shape, it is one that has no charm for me. Isabel was my junior by sixteen years, and for a considerable period of our acquaintance regarded me as a newly-acquired elder brother, whose age gave something of a paternal character to the relationship. For a long time I looked upon her as a beautiful picture, an incarnate presentment of all that is tender and divine in womanhood, and as far away from me as the stars which I pointed out to her in our Summer evening rambles by the sea shore near our country home.

How I grew to love her I will not ask myself. She was a creature whom to know was to love. How she grew to love me is a mystery I have often tried to solve; and when I had asked her, with fear and wondering, why I was so blessed, she told me it was because I was brave and frank and true, and worthy of a woman's love. God help my darling, the glamour of the frozen North was upon me, and the mere story of the wondrous world I knew had magic enough to win me the heart of this angel. She was never tired of hearing me describe that wild region I loved so well. Again and again I told her the histories of my several voyages, and the record seemed always to have a new charm for her.

"I think I know every channel in Davis' Strait and Baffin's Bay," she said to me a day or two before our wedding; "and the icebound coast, from Repulse Bay to Cape Crozier, and the ice-packs over which you carried your boats, and the shoals of seals and clouds of ducks, and the colony of white whales, and the dear little snow-houses in which you lived so snugly. Don't you think we ought to spend our honeymoon at Cape Crozier, Richard?"

"My precious one, God forbid that I should ever see you in that wild place."

"Be sure, Richard, if you went there, I should follow you."

And she kept her word.

Dreamlike, and O, how mournful, seems the bright scene of my bridal day, as I recall it to-night beside a lonely hearth in the house of a stranger. My Isabel looked like a spirit in her airy robe and vail; and I, to whom the memories of the North were ever present, could well-nigh have fancied she was clad in a snow-cloud. I asked her if she were content to have given her young beauty to a battered veteran like me; and she told me yes, a thousand times more than content—inexpressibly happy.

"But you will never leave me, Richard?" she said, looking up at me with divine love in her deep-blue eyes; and I promised again, as I had promised many times before, that the North should never draw me away from my beloved.

"You shall be my pole-star, dearest, and I will forget that earth has any wilder region than the woods and hills around our happy home."

My darling loved the country, and I loved all that was dear to her; so I bought a small estate in North Devon—a grange and park in the heart of such a landscape as can only be found in that western shire. I was rich, and it was my pride and delight to make our home as beautiful as money and care could make it. The restoration of the house, which was as old as the Tudors, and the improvement of the park, employed me for more than a year,—a happy year of home joys with as sweet a wife as Heaven ever gave to man since Adam saw Eve smiling on him among the flowers of paradise,—and during the whole of that time I had scarcely thought of the North. With the beginning of our second year of happy union, I had even less inclination to think of my old life; for God had blessed us with a son, pure and blooming and beautiful as the region in which he was born.

Upon this period of my life I dare not linger. For nearly two years we held our treasure; and if anything could have drawn us nearer to each other than our love had made us long ago, it would have been our affection for this child. He was taken from us. "The Lord gave, and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord." We repeated the holy sentences of resignation; but it was not resignation, it was despair that subdued the violence of our grief. I laid my darling in his grave under the midsummer sky, while one bird was singing high up in the Heaven where I tried to picture him, among a band of such child-angels; and I knew that life could never again be to me what it had been. People told me I should perhaps have other children as dear as this.

"If God would give this one back to me, He could not blot from my memory his suffering and his death," I answered impiously.

For some time my sorrow was a kind of stupor—a dull, dead heaviness of the soul, from which nothing could raise me. Isabel's grief was no less intense, no less bitter; but it was more natural and more unselfish. She grew alarmed by my state of mind, and entreated me to try change of scene.

"Let us go to London, Richard," she said; "I shall be glad to leave this place, beautiful and dear as it is."

Her pale face warned me that she had sad need of change; and for her sake, rather than my own, I took her to London, where we hired a furnished house in a western square.

Being in town, and an idle man, with no London tastes and no friends, it is scarcely strange that I should attend the meetings of the Royal Society. The fate of Franklin was yet unknown, and the debates upon this subject were at fever-heat. A new expedition was just being fitted out by the Government, and there could be no better opportunity for a volunteer band, which might follow in the track of the Government vessel.

In the rooms of the Society I encountered an old comrade who had served with me in my first voyage on board the *Weatherwise*, and he exerted his utmost powers of persuasion to induce me to join himself and others in a northward cruise to search for Franklin and for our lost companions of the *Ptarmigan*. I was known to be an old hand, well provided with the sinews of war, adventurous and patient, hardened by many a polar Winter; and my friend and his party wanted me for their leader. The proposal flattered me more than I can describe, and caused me the first thrill of pleasure I had known since my son's death. But I remembered my promise.

"No, Martyn," I answered; "the thing is impossible. I am a married man, and have given my word to the dearest wife in Christendom that I will never go out yonder again."

Frank Martyn took no pains to conceal his disappointment at my decision, nor his contempt for my motives.

It was my habit to tell my wife everything; and I told her of the debates at the Royal Society, and of this meeting with an old comrade.

"But you will keep your promise, Richard?" she asked, with a sudden look of fear.

"Until the end of life, my darling, unless you should release me from it."

"O Richard, that is not likely; I am not capable of such a sacrifice."

I went again and again to the Royal Society; and I dined at a club with my friend Martyn, who made me known to his friends, those eager volunteers who panted for the icy winds of the Arctic zone, and languished to thread the frozen labyrinth of polar seas. I listened to them, I talked with them, and the demon of the North resumed his hold upon me. My wife saw that some new influence was at work, that my home life was no longer all in all to me.

One day, after much anxious questioning, she beguiled me of my secret. The old yearning was upon me. I told her how every impulse of my mind—every longing of my heart—urged me to join the new enterprise; and how, for her dear sake, I was determined to forego the certainty of pleasure, and the chances of distinction. She thanked me with a sigh.

"I stand between you and the purpose of your life, Richard," she said; "how selfish I must seem to you!"

"No, darling, only tender and womanly."

Upon my persistent refusal to command the expedition, my friend Martyn was unanimously elected Captain. A wealthy brewer of an adventurous turn provided the larger part of the funds, to which I gladly contributed my quota.

"I know Dunrayne will go with us," said Frank Martyn. "He'll turn up at the last moment, and beg leave to join. But remember, Dick," he added, turning to me, "if it is the last moment you'll be welcome, and I shall be proud to resign the command to a fellow who knows the Arctic zone as well as a Cockney knows Whitechapel."

The preparations for the voyage lasted longer than had been anticipated. Months went by, and I still lingered in town, though I knew that Isabel would have preferred to return to Devonshire. I could not tear myself away while the *Forlorn Hope*, the vessel chartered by the brewer, was still in dock. I saw the adventurers almost daily, assisted in their preparations, pored over the chart with them, and traveled over every inch of the old ground with a pencil for their edification.

It was within a week of the departure, and the fever and excitement of preparation was stronger upon me than on any one of the intending voyagers, when my wife came to me suddenly one morning, and threw herself, sobbing, into my arms.

"My dear Isabel, what is this?" I asked in alarm.

"O Richard, you must go," she sobbed: "I cannot hold you from your destiny. My selfish fears are killing you. I can see it in your face. You *must* go to that wild awful world, where Heaven has guarded you in safety before, and will guard and guide you again. Yes, darling, I release you from your promise. Is God less powerful to protect you yonder than here? He made that world of eternal ice and snow, and where He is there is safety. No, Richard, I will not despair. I will not stand between you and fame. I heard you talking in your sleep last night, as you have talked many nights, of that distant solitude: and I know that your heart is there. Shall I keep my husband prisoner when his heart has fled from me? No, Richard, you shall go."

She kissed me, and fell fainting at my feet. I was blinded by my own selfish folly, and did not perceive how much of her fortitude was the courage of despair. I thought only of her generosity, and my release. It was not too late for me to accept the command of the *Forlorn Hope*. I thanked my wife with a hundred kisses as her sweet eyes opened upon me once more.

"My darling, I shall never forget this," I cried; "and it shall be the last journey, the very last. I swear it by all that is most sacred to me. There is no danger, believe me, none, for a man who has learned prudence as I have done—in the school of hardship."

There was only a week for leave-taking.

"I can bear it better so," said my wife; "such a blow cannot be too sudden."

"But, my darling, it is no more than any other absence; and, remember, it is to be the last time."

"No, Richard, do not tell me that. I think I know you better than you know yourself. A man cannot serve two masters. Your master is *there*. He beckons you away from me."

"But for the last time, Isabel."

"Well, yes," she answered, with a profound sigh, "I think that when you and I say good-bye next week we shall part for the last time."

The sadness of her tone seemed natural to the occasion; nor did I remark the melancholy significance of her words.

"I will make you a flag, Richard," she said to me next day. "If you should discover any new spot of land out yonder, you will like to raise the British standard there, and I should like to think that my hands are associated with your triumph."

She set to work upon the fabrication of a Union Jack. I remembered a melancholy incident in the life of Sir John Franklin, and I hardly cared to see her thus employed; but I could not sadden her with the story, and she worked on, with a happier air than I could have believed possible to her. Alas! I little knew that this gaiety was but an heroic assumption sustained to save me pain.

My darling insisted upon examining my charts, and made me show her every step of our projected journey—the point where we hoped to winter—the land which we intended to explore on sledges—the spots where we should erect cairns to mark our progress. She dwelt on every detail of the journey with an interest intense as my own.

"I think I know that distant world as well as you, Richard," she said to me on the last day of all. "In my dreams I shall follow you—yes, I know that I shall dream of you every night, and that my dreams will be true. There must be some magnetic chain between two beings so closely united as we are, and I am sure that sleep will show you to me as you are—safe or in danger, triumphant or despondent. And in my waking dreams, too, dear, I shall be on your track. My life will be a double one—the dull commonplace existence at home, where my body must needs be, and the mystic life yonder, where my soul will follow you. And, dear husband," she continued, clinging to me, and looking up with a new light in her eyes, "if I should die before you return—"

"Isabel!"

"Of course that is not likely, you know; but if I should be taken from you, darling, you will know it directly. Yes, dear, at the death-hour my spirit will fly to you for the last fond parting look upon earth, as surely as I hope it will await you in Heaven!"

I tried to chide her for her wierd Scottish superstition; but this speech of hers, and the looks that accompanied it, shook me more than I cared to confess to myself; and if it had been possible to recede with honor, I think I should have resigned the command of the *Forlorn Hope*, and stayed with my wife. O, God, that I had done so, at any cost of honor, at any sacrifice of friendship!

But my fate drew me northward, and I went. We started in July, and reached the point that we had chosen for our Winter harbor at the end of August. Here we walled our vessel round with snow, and roofed her over; and in this grim solitude prepared to await the opening seas of Summer. To me the Winter seemed unutterably long and dreary. I was no longer the careless bachelor who found amusement in the rough sports of the sailors, and delight in an occasional raid upon the reindeer of the icebound coast. I had, indeed, tried to serve two masters; and the memory of her I had left behind was ever with me, a reproachful shadow. If, now, I could have recalled the past, and found myself once more by that hearth beside which I had languished for the old life of adventure, how gladly would I have made the exchange!

The long, inactive Winter, that was so dreary to me, seemed pleasant enough to my companions. We had plenty of stores, and all were hopeful as to the exploits of the coming Summer. We should find the crew of the *Ptarmigan*, perhaps, hardy dwellers in some inaccessible region, patiently awaiting succor and release. With such hopeful dreams my comrades beguiled the wasted days; but I had lost my power of dreaming, and a sense of duty alone sustained my spirits. My friend Frank told me that I was a changed man—cold and stern as the veriest martinet.

"But all the better man for your post," he added; "the sailors love you as much as they fear you, for they feel that they would find you as steadfast as a rock in the hour of peril."

The Summer came, the massive ice-packs were loosened with sounds as of thunder, and drifted away before a southern breeze. But our freedom brought us nothing save disappointment—no traces of our friends of the *Ptarmigan* gladdened our eyes, no discovery rewarded our patience. Scurvy had cost us four of our best men, and the crew was short-handed. Before the Summer was ended we had more deaths, and when the next Winter began, Martyn and I faced it drearily, with the prospect of scant stores and scanter fuel, and with a sickly and disheartened crew. We had reason to thank God that the poor fellows were faithful to us under conditions so hopeless.

Before the coldest season set in, we left our vessel in tolerably safe harbor, and started on a land expedition, still bent on our search for traces of the missing *Ptarmigan*. We had a couple of sledges and a pack of Esquimaux dogs, faithful hardy creatures, who thrived on the roughest fare, and were invaluable to us in this toilsome journey. No words can paint the desolation of this wild region—no mind can imagine that horror of perpetual snow, illimitable as eternal.

Martyn and I worked hard to keep up the flagging spirits of our men. One poor fellow had lost his foot from a frost-bite, and but for our surgeon's clever amputation of the disabled member, must have surely perished. He was of course no small drag upon us in this time of trial, but his own patient endurance taught us fortitude. We had hoped to fall in with a tribe of Esquimaux, but saw none after those from whom we bought our dogs.

So we toiled on, appalled by the grim change in each other's forms and faces, as short rations and fatigue did their work. The dead Winter found us again reduced in number. We built ourselves a roomy snow-house, with a cabin for the dogs, and here my friend Frank Martyn lay sick with three other invalids throughout our hopeless Christmas. My own health held out wonderfully. My spirits rose with the extremity of trial, and I faced the darkening future boldly, beguiling myself with dream-pictures of my return home, and my wife's glad face when she looked up from her lonely hearth and saw me standing on the threshold of the door.

It was Christmas Day. We had dined on pemmican—a peculiar kind of preserved meat—biscuit and ice. Spirit we had none, save a little carefully stored in case of urgent need. After our brief repast the able men went out in a body in search of sport for their guns, but with little hope of finding anything. The invalids slept, and I sat by the fire of dried moss which served to light our hut, with the aid of a glimmer of cold dull daylight that came to us through a window of transparent ice in the roof.

I was thinking of England and my wife—what else did I ever think of now?—when one of the men rushed suddenly into the hut, and fell on the snowbank that served for a bench. He was white to the lips, and shivering as no man shivers from cold alone.

"Good God, Hanley, what is the matter?" I cried, alarmed by the man's terror.

"I went away from the others, Captain," he began, in rapid, gasping accents, "thinking I saw the traces of a bear upon the snow; and I had parted from them about half an hour when I saw—"

His voice died away suddenly, and he sat before me, with lips that moved but made no sound.

"What? For pity's sake speak out, man."

"A woman!"

"Yes; and of an Esquimaux tribe, no doubt. Why didn't you hail, and bring her back to us? Why, you must be mad, Hanley. You know how we have been wishing to fall in with some of those people, and you see one, and let her slip through your fingers, and come back scared, as if you'd seen a ghost."

"That's it, your honor," the man answered hoarsely. "What I saw was a ghost."

"Nonsense, man."

"But I say yes, Captain, and will stand by my word. She was before me, moving slowly over the snow; you could scarce call it walking, 'twas such a smooth gliding motion. She was dressed in white—no common dress—but one that turns the heart cold only to think of. While I stood, too scared to move hand or foot, she turned and beckoned to me, and I saw her face as plain as I see yours this moment—a sweet face, with blue eyes, and long fair hair falling loosely round it."

I was on my feet in a moment, and rushing toward the door.

"Great God of Heaven!" I cried, "my wife!"

The conviction that possessed me was supreme. From the moment in which the sailor described the figure he had seen, there was no shadow of doubt in my mind. It was Isabel, and she only. The wife who had promised that her spirit should follow me step by step upon my desolate journey was near me now. For one moment only I considered the possibility or impossibility of her presence, and pondered whether a northern-bound vessel might have brought her to an Esquimaux station near at hand that we knew not of; for one instant only, and then I was hurrying across the snow in the direction to which the sailor pointed as he stood at the door of our hut.

The brief Winter day was closing in, and there was only a long line of faint yellow light in the west. Eastward the moon was rising, pale and cold like that region of eternal snow. I had left our hut some two hundred yards behind me, when I saw a white-robed figure moving toward the low western light; a figure at once so dear, so familiar, and yet in that place so awful, that an icy shiver shook me from head to heel as I looked upon it.

The figure turned and beckoned. The sweet face looked at me, awfully distinct in that clear cold light. I followed, and it drew me on, far across a patch of snowy waste that I had left unexplored, or had no memory of traversing until now. I tried to overtake the familiar form, but though its strange gliding movement seemed slow, it eluded my pursuit, follow swiftly as I might. In this manner we crossed the wide, bleak waste, and as the glimmer of the western light died out and the moon shown brighter on the frozen plain, we came to a spot where the snow lay in mounds—seven separate mounds ranged in the form of a cross beneath that wild northern sky.

A glance told me that civilized hands had done this work. The Christian emblem told me more. But though I saw the snow-mounds at my feet, my eyes seemed never to leave the face of my wife—O God, how pale in the moonlight!

She pointed with extended finger to one of the mounds, and I saw that it was headed by a rough wooden board, almost buried in snow. To snatch a knife from my belt, throw myself on my knees, and begin to scrape the coating of mingled ice and snow from this board, was the work of a moment. When I looked up I was alone beneath the wintry sky. My wife was gone. I *knew* then what I had *felt* from the first—that it was her shadow I had followed over that wintry waste, and that on earth she and I would never look upon each other again.

She kept her promise as truly as I had broken mine. The gentle spirit had pursued me to that desolate world in the very moment it was liberated from its earthly prison.

It was late that night when Hanley and his messmates found me lying senseless on the snow-mound, with the open knife beside my stiffening hand.

They brought me back to life somehow, and by the light of the lanterns they carried, we examined the board at the head of the mound. An inscription roughly cut upon it told us we had found the lost crew of the *Ptarmigan*.

"Here lies the body of Morris Haynes, Commander of the *Ptarmigan*, who died in this unknown region Jan. 30, 1829, aged 35."

The other mounds also had headboards bearing inscriptions, which we dug out from the snow on the following day, and carefully transcribed. After this we found a cairn containing empty provision-tins, in one of which was a book that had evidently been used for a journal; but rust and snow had done their work, and of this journal nothing was decipherable but the name of the writer, Morris Haynes.

These investigations were not made by me. The new year found me laid low with rheumatic fever, and Frank Martyn had to take his turn as sick-nurse beside the snow-bank where I lay. Our provisions held out better than we had expected, thanks to the game our men shot, and the patience with which they endured privation. The Spring came, and with it release. We contrived to make our way to Baffin's Bay—a consummation I had scarcely thought possible in my dreary reveries of mid-winter—and a Greenland whaler brought us safely home.

I went straight to the town-house of my brother-in-law. He was at home, and came without delay to the library where I had been ushered, and where I sat awaiting him with a gloomy face.

Yes; as I expected; he was in mourning; and behind him came my sister, with a pale face, on which there was no smile of greeting.

Lawson held out both his hands to me.

"Richard," he began in a faltering voice, "God knows I never thought it possible I could be otherwise than glad of your coming home—but—"

"That will do," I said; "you need tell me no more. My wife is dead."

He bent his head solemnly.

"She died on the twenty-fifth of last December, at four o'clock in the afternoon."

"You have been told, then," cried my sister; "you have seen some one?"

"Yes," I answered, "I have seen *her!*"

The Tobacco Question.—The real explanation of the facts observed, and too hastily generalised upon by some physicians, seems to us to be as follows: A certain number of persons are so constituted that tobacco is a veritable poison to them in any dose, even the smallest. Such persons are never free, throughout their whole career as smokers, from symptoms which incontestably evidence the existence of a process of narcotic poisoning. Even if they conquer the tendency to nausea which at first affects them, they suffer, although smoking ever so moderately, from chronic languor, giddiness, dyspepsia, cold feet, or even from decided, though perhaps slight, symptoms of paralysis of sensation. It is of no use for such a person to suspend smoking for a time; their only safety lies in giving it up at once and forever. To this category really belong, as we believe, the only genuine cases that have been recorded of serious effects produced by the use of such moderate doses as the two or three pipes or cigars a day which millions of persons all over the world are constantly taking. While, however, we thus protest against the misinterpretation of facts which is so common among the accusers of tobacco, it is our duty to speak with no uncertain sound as to the extremely bad effects of excessive or untimely indulgence in the use of this pleasant weed. We do not believe, any more than does M. Faure, (the writer of an able article in the *Gazette Hebdomadaire* of Sept. 18,) in the exaggerated statements of M. Jolly, who tries to convince us that the recent increase of insanity is owing to tobacco-smoking, forgetting that this increase is quite as decided among women as among men! But we feel sure that the too prevalent habit of excessive smoking does debilitate and demoralize a large number of men by producing a general enfeeblement of the nervous system. We are certain that it is improper to subject the organism to the action of tobacco at all, during its period of development, and especially before and during the establishment of puberty. And we cannot ignore the fact that over and above its graver physical effects, excessive smoking tends to withdraw men from the field of study and serious action into that of dreamy, self-enwrapped meditation, and that it too often militates against the performance of those unselfish duties of social intercourse which make up the happiness of home life. Upon this ground, as well as on that of the physical injuries produced by excesses, the enemies of tobacco have an unquestionably strong case, but if they would hope to gain the support of serious scientific thinkers, they must cease to make improbable statements, and to draw illogical inferences from one set of phenomena to others which are utterly unconnected with them.—*The Lancet.*

AFTER A FUNERAL.

An hour to die,
A week to lie,
And they lay in its coffer the worn robe by;
The robe of the flesh, all frayed and torn
With the wear of the world and its many a thorn.
We shall see it no more;—each hath sped to its goal,
Life-long confederates, body and soul;
One at our feet in the holy award,
And one far away at the gates of the Lord.

Dreary the change
In a narrow range
Which comes over parsonage, hall or grange,
When life's last volume of labor and love
Is shut with a clasp we cannot remove;
Closed are its pictures, music and prayers,
Youth's blotted histories, chapters of cares,
Only the echoes, only the shades
Flit up and down through memory's glades,
Watched for at night, when, slumber spart,
We study our grief by the lamp of the heart.

Blank and bleak
Is the world to the weak,
All bereft with a home to seek,
But the widow must rise from the cold hearth-stone
Ere cometh the stranger to claim his own;
She must seek for a home wherein to weep
Ere stranger eyes thro' the doorway peep;
Ere strange notes ring from the old church pew.
Ere the white slab gleameth icy and new
From the chancel wall; so, dark and away
In a corner kneeleth the widow gray,
And sorrowing orphans sob around,
Pale and craped, with eyes on the ground;
And they linger last in the green churchyard,
And water with tears the fresh green sward,
As they think that no flower, or sunshine, or rain
Shall gladden the sleeper—oh! never again!

Blessed be faith,
Which smiling saith,
No sorrow hath heaven, nor tears, nor death;
So they turn from the gates, and the lilacs they planted,
In the garden by loved ones for ever haunted,
And they breathe the effectual fervent prayer,
And they feel in their silence the Comforter there,
And they pass the first smile from face to face,
Elder to younger, dear hearts to brace.
Now work may not wait,—for time is strong,
And stayeth no more for psalm than song;
And mirth and agony, right and wrong,
He whirleth them all with the stars along.
Yet the breath of his rushing is wholesome and sweet,
And he dries up our tears as the dew at our feet,
Lighting the desolate twilights of care
With sunny humanities ardent and fair.
So again cometh joy as tho' sorrow were not,
And the clouds roll away to some distant spot,
For there rageth no storm between birth and death
But ye can conquer it, time and faith!
Till side by side in the tranquil tomb
With joy and sorrow we bide our doom.

The Disadvantages of Scrupulosity.—On the whole Necker was worthy of all honor and of long remembrance. History tells us of many greater statesmen, but of few better men. Without going so far as his enthusiastic daughter, who more than once declares that his genius was bounded only by his virtue, we quite admit that his weakness and indecision were often attributable to his scrupulosity, and that more pliant principles and a harder heart might occasionally have fitted him better to deal with the evil days on which he had fallen. In truth, for such a crisis as that of the French revolution, he was somewhat too much of the preacher and the prude. He was well aware of his own deficiencies. He told Louis XVI. that if moral purity and administrative skill were all that was needed in the Government, he might be able to serve him, but that if ever the times should require a genius and a will like Richelieu's, then he must resign the helm to abler hands. His portrait and his justification may be given in a single sentence; he was a good man cast upon times that required a great man; his failure was the inevitable one of mediocrity intrusted with a task which scarcely the rarest genius could have successfully accomplished. Disinterested almost to a fault, in a period of unexampled rapacity and corruption; stainless and rigid in his morals amid universal laxity and license; ardently and unaffectedly religious, in a howling wilderness of impiety and atheism; conscientious while all around him were profligate and selfish; moderate, while everyone else was excited and intemperate—he was strangely out of place in that wild chaos of the old and new; the age demanded sterner stuff than he was made of—other services than he could render. "To be weak (says Carlyle) is not so miserable; but to be weaker than our task. Wo the day when they mounted thee, a peaceable pedestrian, on that wild Hippogryff of a Democracy, which, spurning the firm earth, nay, lashing at the very stars, no yet known Astolpho could have ridden?"—*Literary and Social Judgments. By W. R. Gray.*

An African Pilot.—"Afric's sunny fountains" have been engaged for such a length of time in the poetical employment of "rolling down their golden sands," that a bank or bar of that same bright material has been formed at the mouth of every river, which it is very difficult and often dangerous to cross even in canoes. We had dispatched boats before us to take soundings on the bar of Lamoo, and prepared to follow in the track thus marked out. Now, our little bark, although not warranted, like the Yankee boat, to float wherever there is a heavy dew, was nevertheless content with a very modest allowance of the aqueous elements; in two and a half fathoms she was quite at home, and even in two—with the help of a few breakers—she never failed to bump it over a bar. We approached the bar of Lamoo, therefore, with a certain degree of confidence, till the keel rasped on the sand; this caused us to turn astern till we rasped again; then, being neither able to get back nor forward, we stopped ship, put our fingers in our wise mouths, and tried to consider what next was to be done. Just then a small canoe was observed coming bobbing over the big waves that tumbled in on the bar; at one moment it was hidden behind a breaker, next moment mounting over another, and so, after a little game at bo-peep, it got alongside, and from it there scrambled on board a little, little man, answering entirely to Dickens' description of Quilp. "Quilp!" said the commander. "Quilp!! by George!" repeated our second master. "Quilp!!!" added I, "by all that's small and ugly." "Your servant, sar," said Quilp himself. "I am one pilot." There certainly was not enough of him to make two. He was rather darker in skin than the Quilp of Dickens, and his only garment was a coal-sack without sleeves—no coal-sack has sleeves, however—begirt with a rope, in which a short knife was stuck; he had, besides, sandals on his feet, and his temples were begirt with a dirty dishclout by way of turban, and he repeated, "I am one pilot, sar." "Can you take us over the bar?" asked the commander. "How much water you!" "Three fathoms." "I do it, sar, plenty quick." "Twenty shillings if you do." "I do it, sar, I do him," cried the little man, as he mounted the bridge; then cocking his head to one side, and spreading out his arms like a badly-feathered duck, he added, "Suppose I no do him plenty proper, you catchee me and make shot." "If the vessel strikes, I'll hang you, Sir." Quilp grinned—which was his way of smiling." "Up steam, sar!" he cried; the order was obeyed. "Go 'head. Stabird a leetle." "And a half three," sung the man in the chains; then, "And a half four;" and bye-and-bye, "And a half three" again; followed next moment by, "By the deep three." The commander was all in a fidget. We were on the dreaded bar; on each side of us the big waves curled and broke with a sullen boom like far-off thunder; only, where we were no waves broke. "Mind yourself now," cried the commander to Quilp; to which he in wrath replied, "What for you stand there make bobbery? I is de Cap'n; suppose you is fear, go slow, Sir." "And a quarter less three." "Steady!" and a large wave broke right aboard of us, almost sweeping us from the deck, and lifting the ship's head into the sky. Another and another followed; but amid the wet and the spray, and the roar of the breakers, firmly stood the little pilot, coolly giving his orders, and never for an instant taking his eyes from the vessel's jibboom and the distant shore, till we were safely through the surf, and quietly steaming up the river. After proceeding some miles, native villages began to appear here and there on both shores, and the great number of dhows on the river, with boats and canoes of every description, told us we were nearing a large town. Two hours afterward we were anchored under the guns of the Sultan's palace, which were belching forth fire and smoke in return for the salute we had fired.—*Medical Life in the Navy. By W. Staples, M. D.*

"**Stir-up" Sunday.**—Sunday, Nov. 22, is familiarly known as Stir-up Sunday, from the two first words of the collect for the day, which, whether it be the twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity, as it was this year, or the twenty-third, as it was last year, or the twenty-sixth, as it was the year before, it is always the twenty-fifth Sunday, as regards its collect, epistle and gospel. And, although to schoolboys on the lookout for the Stir-up words, the almanac must often seem to be out of joint, and the calendar to look askew—like those one-eyed calendars of whom they read in the *Arabian Nights*—yet, unlike Easter, the Sunday before Advent is not controlled by full moons, golden numbers and dominical letters, but annually recurs within a very narrow limit of the same days of the month. To a holiday-craving lad, Stir-up Sunday is a species of scholastic Hegira, containing a suggestion of flight, and providing him with a definite period from which he can arrange the simple chronological details that attend upon an eventful circumstance in his life. Such, doubtless, was the feeling entertained on Sunday last by many thousand lads, who, marshalled under the care of their Mr. Feeders and Dr. Blimbers in compactly-filled plots of pews, were fully alive to the stirring import of those stir-up words, and regarded them in a light that had nothing whatever to do with the collect from St. Gregory's Sacramentary. Rather would they look upon them much in the same way that guilty creatures, sitting at a play, welcome the sharp ringing of the prompter's bell, which gives the signal to the leader of the band to wave his baton for the outburst to the merry overture to the merrier Christmas pantomime. Be sure, too, that Stir-up Sunday is noticed by others than schoolboys. To fagged schoolmasters, wearied private tutors, and jaded ushers, it tells of a speedy release from their horse-in-the-mill round of work, when they can recruit their energies in freedom, and frisk out of harness. To them and their pupils, as well as to their pupil's families and friends, it gives the signal for Christmas preparations; and, according to the testimony of Rev. R. Forby, in his *Vocabulary of East Anglia*, it is accepted by busy housewives as a seasonable reminder that the time is come for them to stir up the savory ingredients of the Christmas mince pie. And thus, to thousands of people, young and old, gentle and simple, Stir-up Sunday is the herald that proclaims the near approach of the Christmas holidays. May they enjoy them!—*Once a Week.*

Habitable Houses.—Good ventilation is not less important than good drainage. In the eye of the law, houses are not considered habitable unless they are properly drained. Neither should they be considered fit for occupation unless every room is properly ventilated also. In a sanitary point of view, the one is as necessary as the other. Men and women who dwell in crowded towns, and work and sleep all their lives in close rooms, without ventilation, and so continually breathe air contaminated with the waste of their bodies, go down to their graves seventeen years earlier than the men and women who dwell in the country, and work in the green fields, and breathe the fresh air. As the poor toilers for bread in pestiferous houses and workshops in towns are shut out from the balmy breeze and the glorious sunshine; from the sight of the primrose and the smell of the hawthorn; from the wild birds' songs in the hedgerows and the lark's merry trill in the clear blue sky; the least those who live upon their toil can do for them is to make their homes and surroundings decent and habitable. There always have been, and always will be, poorer classes; that is inevitable; but there is no reason why, added to their poverty, the poor should be poisoned with foul air. It is sickening to enter some of the sties called houses in which thousands upon thousands of human beings eke out their miserable existence. The Hottentot and the Esquimaux are better housed in their mud and snow huts. It is marvelous that such barbarism and refined civilization should coexist to the extent they do in our cities and towns.—*Builder.*

Wilkes and Liberty.—On the 3d of December, 1763, the Royal Exchange was the scene of a serious disturbance. The people tried, and to a great extent succeeded, to prevent the execution of an order of the House of Commons. Londoners of the better sort encouraged the people, and the Sheriffs had much difficulty in carrying out their duty. The occasion was a curious one. Certain papers were to be burnt in public by the common hangman. But the people objected to the process, and hence the riot. The Sheriffs' folk had lighted the fire in which the condemned papers were to be destroyed, when the populace thrust them aside, and substituted for the papers a jack-boot and a woman's petticoat, which were burnt amid loud acclamations. "Wilkes and liberty forever!" shouted the people, who, content with having carried their point in respect of the boot and the petticoat, suffered the sheriffs to perform the harmless pastime of burning some files of a newspaper in the bonfire. The paper thus destroyed was No. 45 of the *North Briton*, a newspaper which was written and published by the bitterest enemies of the existing Government, the Government of which Lord Bute was the head. Lord Bute had many times been burned in effigy, and whenever opportunity offered for a burning, but no effigy was available, the people acted the gross pun of burning a jack-boot (for John, Earl of Bute,) as the unpopular Minister's representative. More often than not, a petticoat was added, as typifying the Princess, who was equally disliked. On the occasion mentioned at the beginning of this article, both the boot and the petticoat were destroyed, to the cry, repeated again and again, of "Wilkes and liberty!" But why Wilkes?—*From Cassell's New Popular Educator.*

Hard Words, but True.—It is to be feared that men in general do not regret as they should do any temporary ill-feeling or irritating jealousy between husbands and wives, of which they themselves have been the cause. The author is not speaking now of actual love-makings, of intrigues and devilish villainy, either perpetrated or imagined; but rather of those passing gusts of short-lived and unfounded suspicion to which, as to other accidents, very well regulated families may occasionally be liable. When such suspicion rises in the bosom of a wife, some woman intervening, or being believed to intervene, between her and the man who is her own, that woman who has intervened, or been supposed to intervene, will either glory in her position or bewail it bitterly, according to the circumstances of the case. We will charitably suppose that, in a great majority of such instances, she will bewail it. But when such painful jealous doubts annoy the husband, the man who is in the way will almost always feel himself justified in extracting a slightly pleasurable sensation from the transaction. He will say to himself probably, unconsciously, indeed, and with with no formed words, that the husband is an ass—an ass if he be in a twitter either for that which he has kept or for that which he has been unable to keep; that the lady has shown a good deal of appreciation, and that he himself is—is—is—quite a Captain bold of Halifax.—"*He Knew He was Right,*" *by Anthony Trollope.*

The Book-stall Keeper.—"Persons will wait on all-fours just round that corner," said a book-stall keeper near Leicester-square, in answer to my question as to whether he ever lost his exposed wares, "and, so to speak, 'stalk' my property; wretched little ragged urchins, who only get pence for what they steal, and who know that it is not worth my while to appear against them at the Police-office. They watch their opportunity when my boy is away or asleep, and crawling under the shelf yonder, abstract a volume or two without any reference to the contents. It may be "Burn's Justice," or the "Laws against Petty Larceny." "And what do you do?" inquired I. "Well, I keep as good a look-out as I can through those crannies—the books are placed in that semi-detached manner on purpose—and when I catch the young rascals in the act, I drop this into them." He took up an enormous moth-eaten volume, labelled, "Jones' Theology," and weighing about twenty pounds. "This reverend gentleman, Sir—a sound divine in his day, although now a little dilapidated, from being used as a missile weapon—if not a convincing moralist, makes a very considerable impression when dropped on the small of the back, and I keep him for that especial purpose." This book-stall friend of mine, like most of his class, is a philosopher; a musty, fusty, sort of one, it is true, but as agreeable an old fellow as you will find within the next six streets. He has horn-rimmed spectacles, which are always stuck on his forehead like a fillet, and is otherwise somewhat unfashionably attired, but he is possessed of an immense amount of old-world information. His habit of taking up the volumes at hazard, and dipping into them all day long, causes his mind to resemble one of those ancient screens made up of heterogeneous scraps from newspapers. He cannot continue upon any subject for more than a few sentences, but he will rove, if you encourage him, from love to politics, from science to sporting matters, in a quarter of an hour. This is, however, only when you have got to know him; at first, he always pays you the compliment of supposing you are a Bibliomaniac, and regales you with a spread of old editions in unreadable type. He has none of the vulgarity of retail commerce about him; he does not push his wares, and is equally civil, whether you become a purchaser or not. The nature of his calling, though humble, raises him immeasurable mental degrees above the linen-draper next door, who comes to business every morning in his own brougham; he holds frequent converse with intelligent persons, and the apathy which continuous study might perhaps otherwise engender is warded off by the necessity of his dropping into these street-Arabs with Jones, D. D.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Death of a Distinguished Member of the Prussian Army.—The non-commissioned officers of the Fifth Field Battery of the Prussian Guard Artillery, announce by an advertisement in the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, the death of their comrade of war, "Herr Schneider." This is the name of a goat belonging to the battery, which came into their possession when the army was mobilized in the year 1864, and he soon became attached to the men of the corps, with whom he was a general favorite. Herr Schneider always marched with the men of the first gun, from whom he also received his rations. He regularly attended parade, took his place among the non-commissioned officers, and appeared to listen attentively to the orders given. When the war broke out in 1866, he marched at the head of the battery, and when they crossed the Bohemian frontier, was promoted to the rank of sergeant by the privates, who presented him with a beautiful collar, on which were embroidered the distinguishing marks of his military rank. However, as soon as hostilities commenced, he was tied up to one of the ammunition wagons and kept in the rear, but during the battle of Koniginhof, when the roar of cannon and discharges of small arms were at their highest, the military spirit of Herr Schneider broke out, and he managed to slip away and go to the front at full gallop, the Orderly following as fast as he could in order to recover his charge. Just at that moment the Crown Prince met them, and inquired of the Orderly what he was doing with the goat. On being informed of the state of affairs, his Royal Highness appeared much amused, and said jocosely, "Let him go, he has orders to attack the enemy, and will be in the *melée* before any of you." Subsequently, Herr Schneider returned to his ammunition wagon none the worse for his bravado. After the battle the artillerymen promoted him to the brevet rank of Sergeant-Major for having given proofs of his undoubted courage in presence of the enemy, and decorated his collar with a medal made out of a copper pan from the captured cooking utensils of Gen. Count Coronini. After going through all the dangers of the campaign unscathed, he had the misfortune on the return march of the army after the conclusion of the war to break one of his legs while leaping down from a wagon; but the science of the regimental surgeon and the needful repose soon reinstated him in his former robust state of health, and he was able to march at the head of his battery on the memorable triumphant entry of the army into Berlin, in September, 1866.

The Vikings.—The passion for maritime adventure seems to have animated the female breast into rivalry with the opposite sex, for many ladies of high birth exchanged the vail for a heavy coat of linked armor and a brazen helmet. Placing themselves at the head of a band of pirates they became Skjöld Meyar, (Maidens of the Shield,) distinguished as much for bravery in battle as for chastity and gentleness at home. The wooing of a sea queen was a hazardous business. Laying siege to her heart or attempting to captivate her affections was completely futile. The only way to blockade her in some narrow bay, and then engage her in single combat. Generally, as in the case of Alfhilda, the chaste and beautiful Ostrogoth princess, there were a couple of notable champions guarding her person, who had first of all to be disposed of. Alfhilda's lover, a young sea king, named Elf, slew those two in single combat. But Alfhilda was not so easily won. Clothing herself and her maidens in ring mail, and joining her crew of pirates, she embarked in her swiftest vessel, and gave Alf a year's long love chase. One after another Alf conquered every ship of her fleet, and then blockaded his mistress in the Gulf of Finland. She came out to fight. Alf grappled the maiden's ship, boarded it, and, after a terrible hand-to-hand encounter with the queen herself, he clove Alfhilda's helmet with his ax, disclosing her beautiful features and long flowing hair. The sight of her beauty was too much for her adorer. He presented her his weapons; for he could fight no more. Alfhilda, doubly conquered by the valor and generosity of her lover, married him on the spot, while Alf's best champions availed themselves of the opportunity to take the sea queen's maiden attendants to wife. For the whole of the year, in anticipation of some such result, Alfhilda had carried a priest on board to perform the ceremony.—"*Pungent Salts,*" *in All the Year Round.*

The Abyssinian "Bouda."—Lighting my pipe, which was charged with execrable Abyssinian tobacco, I seated myself on the dislodged fragment of a rock; and, in pleasant converse with my traveling companion, tried to beguile the hour that still remained before night set in. There was something luxurious in the calm aspect of exhausted Nature. The scene around us exhibited striking proofs of the severity of the hurricane. Trees were uprooted, fields of Indian corn leveled, houses unroofed, and rivers that had no existence before, unexpectedly formed. The eye now no longer rested on frowning, unsightly cliffs. The white spray of the tumbling cascade had invested every fissure and rent with a beauty no pencil could delineate. Myself and companion, in wondering admiration, sat gazing and admiring the wild scene around us. Suddenly there was a howl and laugh, like that of a famished hyena. I turned round to see if one of those nocturnal prowlers, deceived by the tempest, had ventured out in quest of prey before the wonted hour. It was no hyena, but a young lad in my service, who, surrounded by a whole party of peasants and my own followers, crept about on all fours, and, in imitation of his more savage occupant of the wilderness, sent forth those startling sounds. "Tell him to be quiet," I shouted to the man nearest to me. "He cannot be quiet, *gala*, (master,) he has the Boudo," was the response. As I had often enough witnessed Bouda scenes it did not particularly interest me; although the lad howled and shrieked as if he was possessed, not by one, but by dozens of evil spirits. "Yasou! yasou!" (Hold him! hold him!) I now heard several persons exclaim, and almost simultaneously with those voices the youth deftly bolted forward toward a thicket. "Hailu," I said to a man nearest to me, a perfect giant, "you are strong enough to crush that lad with one of your fingers, go and carry him into a hut, and don't let him tumble about in the mire and clay." "Gaita," was his response, "just try to hold him." I complied with the suggestion, but though I grasped him with the utmost strain, he leapt with perfect ease out of my arms, and, like a hunted stag, darted forward to reach the thicket. A whole crowd, for by this time the number of gazers had increased, instantly started in pursuit; the poor lad on his hands and feet outran his pursuers, and probably the chase would have been unsuccessful had not several peasants from an opposite direction rushed upon the mad fugitive. Unexhausted by this difficult race, he did not for a moment change his painful attitude, nor pause in his piercing howls. It was a saddening sight to see a poor lad, who a few hours before was gay, merry, and happy, suddenly transformed into a raving and frantic maniac.—"*Abyssinian Notes, by a Captive,*" *in "The Quiver."*

Napoleon a Canon.—Odd things do happen and not the least singular of these is the circumstance that the Pope is a Freemason, so says the *Siècle*, and the Emperor of France is a canon of the Church of St. Jean de Latrum. This priestly dignity held by a crowned head is not unexampled. When there was an Emperor of Germany he was, by right of his position, a canon of St. Peter's at Rome; the King of France was canon of the Church of St. Martin de Tours; the Dukes of Berry were canons of St. Jean de Lyon. Many canonries have been hereditary in the families of laymen since the time of Pope Boniface VIII., who sold the title when he was in urgent need of money. The Emperor Napoleon III. is not a canon by virtue of his position, nor by right of birth, inasmuch as neither his father, the Ex-King of Holland, nor his uncle, Napoleon I., was invested with canonries; he must, therefore, have asked for it, though whether he paid for it, or it was given him by the Pope in return for services rendered, is best known to themselves and the persons concerned in arranging the matter.

very curious circumstance in connection with the present Emperor is that in his capacity of canon he is entitled to a seat in the Ecumenical Council, which is to be held in Rome, in which case he would have to sink the title of Emperor, and don the surplice and the other paraphernalia which canons are wont to put on on occasions of ceremony. The right of canons to be present at these councils is said to have been acknowledged by the Fourth Council of Carthage, held in A. D. 398.—*Once a Week.*

Mr. Bright as an Orator.—If true eloquence may be rightly defined as the apt and forcible expression and illustration of just and noble thoughts, it cannot be denied that Mr. Bright is a great orator. That he is a just and sound thinker would be denied by many who would admit that he is a powerful reasoner. The peculiarity which a stranger first remarks is his calmness and deliberation. His slow and measured style is admirably adapted to the reception of great and weighty argument. Not a single link in the chain of reasoning is lost by dropping the voice or by haste in passing on to the next sentence. Every shot tells. The result of this consummate ease and calmness, gained upon a thousand platforms, is that the audience mentally canvass and discuss every sentence and every proposition. They examine, compare, reject or approve as the orator goes on, to a degree impossible with speakers of more rapid utterance. They may utter protesting cries, but they cannot choose but listen, and they thus become familiarized with ideas and modes of thought which, at first repugnant, afterward cease to be regarded as un-English and revolutionary. Ask a hundred members who is the greatest orator of the British House of Commons, and the majority will exclaim, unhesitatingly, "Bright!" This opinion may seem to conflict with the estimate before expressed in regard to Mr. Gladstone, and yet the preference would be given to Mr. Bright by those who would indorse all that has been said here in regard to Mr. Gladstone's greatness as an orator, or in a former paper about Mr. Disraeli's wit and versatility as a debater. A Minister and an Opposition leader are in great danger, to use an expressive phrase, of making themselves "too cheap." They must speak on a variety of topics with which they cannot be equally well acquainted. On party questions, involving party divisions, the party leader is expected to direct and guide his followers. He cannot speak equally well on every subject, and the edge of curiosity becomes in some degree blunted by his frequent entrances and exits. But an independent member in Mr. Bright's position does wisely in speaking seldom. Almost all harangues may be described as great speeches, *i. e.*, speeches carefully prepared upon momentous subjects. Mr. Bright took credit the other day for avoiding topics which he had not thoroughly mastered and made his own. The list of subjects with which he has identified himself in public is not a long one, but they are all of imperial importance. The Government of India, Parliamentary Reform, Church Rates, the condition of Ireland in relation to the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension bill, Land Tenure and the Irish Church include almost all the topics which form the staple of Mr. Bright's Parliamentary speeches. Upon these matters, when they form the battle-ground of party, Mr. Bright speaks with dignity and power as the leader of the advanced Liberals, and the House listens with zest, first, because of his infrequent presentations, and, next, because the topics are the most weighty and important that can occupy the attention of Parliament. To compare Mr. Bright fairly with the leaders of the Conservative and Liberal Parties respectively, he must for a series of months stand at the table as a Minister or head of a department, reply to questions, enter into explanations on matters of comparatively trivial importance, and defend himself against caustic and irritating criticism on questions of detail. At present Mr. Bright stands upon a vantage ground of superiority over those who are obliged to throw themselves into every contest, and, without detracting from his great and undoubted talent, it may be questioned whether many who speak of him as the greatest speaker of the House do not really mean that he devotes a larger proportion of his speeches to great subjects—treating them worthily, no doubt—than any other man in the House.—*Gentleman's Magazine for December.*

Intellectual Freedom.—There is a conflict between opposing tendencies in our nature of which we become early conscious. On the one hand we constantly tend toward bondage—bondage to our own lusts, to the social habits of our time, to its intellectual creeds, to its moral or immoral maxims; and, on the other hand, we are animated by an intense passion for freedom, to which every form of bondage is simply intolerable. No sooner do we discover that our liberty has been curtailed, that whether owing to our own base submission to the growing power of any personal craving or habit, or the usurpation of any alien authority, we can no longer choose our own course of action and abide by it, than we begin to fret against the yoke into which we have thrust our foolish necks, and struggle to be free. The upshot of our struggles is not, for the most part, encouraging. Too often, after a brief revolt, we sink back into our former captivity, and sink all the deeper for the effort we have made to rise and assert our freedom. Which of us cannot recall many such ineffectual conflicts, many such growing defeats? It may be that we have fallen into some base physical indulgence injurious to health; or we become conscious of some moral weakness which renders us unstable in purpose and action; or we are taught by some sudden shock and onset of truth that certain of our traditionary beliefs are unsound; or we discover that our deference to the current maxims has grown excessive; we feel that it is high time we made a stand, that if we go on much longer as we are going now we shall be utterly enslaved. And we make our stand. For a time we present a bold front to the alien usurping force. But soon we grow weary, unwary, forgetful. A new temptation, the old foe with a new face, or an added force assails us, and we succumb. Once more we are overcome, once more we are led away into captivity; and the conflict, now more arduous and hopeless than ever, has all to be begun again. Is there, then, no way of escape for us? Must we resign ourselves to the miserable bondage we dread and hate, which, if it do not undo us, will at least injure our character and impair our welfare all our life through? No, we need not do that. There is one way of escape. He who, by leading captivity captive, came to give liberty to them that were bound—He overcame all the forces by which we are overcome; and He can teach us how to break our bonds in sunder, and to cast away from us those detestable cords. As we lie, defeated and enslaved, groaning over our own weakness and the manifold oppressions of our captors, He comes to us, the golden keys of Freedom and Hope in His hands, and says, "I will make you free. Arise, follow thou me." —*The Quiver.*

Nothing Like Vellum.—Of the durability of vellum and parchment there can be doubt; they seem to suffer from no internal liability to decay, as do wood and iron—the Virgil in the Vatican has lasted since the third century, and might last as much longer. In the Imperial Library of Paris is a Prudentius of about the same date; and in nearly every public library in Europe are manuscripts of ages varying from 800 to 1,300 years. It is curious, in fact, to reflect, that while many noble monasteries are in ruins, and some even hardly to be identified except by most zealous antiquaries—manuscripts which were ancient before the abbeys rose from the ground, are now in good preservation. We might, indeed, so far as the durability of parchment and vellum is concerned, have been at this day in possession of the entire works of those authors of antiquity whom we now only know by a few fragments. But during the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries parchment became excessively scarce and dear; great estates were sometimes passed from one owner to another by a mere verbal agreement, and the delivery of earth and stone before witnesses. In 1224, the abbot of a monastery in Suffolk could procure no parchment for illuminating a copy of the Bible; and the Bishop of Winton, in 1226, expended five shillings on a small quantity of parchment, at a time when wheat was only two shillings for eight bushels, and the following short entry was made in the accounts of Dunstable Priory: "In July we sold our slave, William Pyke, and received 13s. 4d. from the buyer." —*Chambers' Journal.*

Royal Funeral Ceremonies in Siam.—A letter from Bangkok of the 10th October gives the following curious details as to the rites and ceremonies observed on the death of the King of Siam: "We are full of preparations here for the obsequies of his late Majesty. The monarch died on the 1st of the month, but the final resting-place of mortals in this country, as in old Rome, being a cinerary urn, the month of March will be on us before the last act in the funeral ceremony shall be completed. His body was bathed the day after his death, dressed out in royal robes and fixed in a sitting posture in the receptacle for containing its ashes, and thus escorted in state to the palace of the Pra-Maha-Prasat, where it was lodged in one of the angles, there to remain until all things are ready for its cremation. The vessel in which the remains are thus confined is richly ornamented with precious stones and supported on a pagoda-shaped pyramid, surrounded by over a dozen artificial trees in silver and gold, the whole structure rising to a height of from twelve to fifteen feet. The sign of mourning ordained throughout the Kingdom is the shaving of the tuft from the heads of all subjects, with the solitary exception of such princes who, as being older than the deceased potentate, are permitted to enjoy the privilege of an inviolate top-knot. Saturday last was a great day for barbers, it having been named for carrying out this piece of etiquette under a penalty of a severe flogging. I was standing in the vicinity of the royal residence, and calculated that a stream of eighty bald heads passed in every minute, which would give 14,000 visitors in three hours, the length of time this *levee* lasted. On the same occasion the oath of allegiance to the new rulers, which is only required of those in the Government service and their dependents, was taken."

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Millerite Insurrection—A Polynesian Prophet—Annexation and the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States—Personal.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Honolulu, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1868.

Our civilized aborigines have proved of late their kindred with the rough and savage tribes of the westward Pacific groups. The Hawaiians, less quick of temper, and less given to the arbitrament of quarrel than their neighbors of the Friendly, Fiji and Georgian groups, have seldom given evidence that the more turbulent passions entered into their composition. Riots and robberies are things almost unknown in those peaceful islands, and since the death of Capt. Cook hardly a single foreigner has fallen a victim to national enmity on the part of the gentle islanders. We had come, indeed, to regard them as the least excitable and the tamest of all Polynesians, if not of all other people in the world.

The events of the last few days, however, show that something of the volcanic element inheres in the character of this people, as well as in that of their country. A serious insurrection, attended with loss of life, has just taken place in the district of Kona, in Hawaii. The particulars of this event are as follows:

For several years past a Hawaiian by the name of Kaona has entertained the idea that he was a prophet, charged with divine authority to warn the people of the approaching end of the world. Kaona was formerly a district Judge in Honolulu; and he is a man of unusual intelligence for a Hawaiian. For three years this Polynesian Miller has been preaching his doctrines upon Hawaii, where his eloquence and apparent sincerity have won him numerous converts. Early in the present year he was arrested and committed to the insane asylum in this city as a lunatic. Upon further examination, however, the physicians pronounced him sane; and after a short confinement he was set at liberty. He returned to Kona with increased *prestige.* The number of his converts rapidly increased. Many were drawn away from the ministrations of the American pastor, Rev. Mr. Paris. Three hundred people were found in this scantily-peopled district, who gave in their allegiance to the new faith. Some of them were foreigners, who remembered the Millerite delusion of twenty years ago; and the scenes of that dispensation were repeated among the converts from a Polynesian mythology. The natives clothed themselves in white robes, and made ready for the day of ascent; they declined to cultivate anything but quickly-ripening vegetables. They watched by night and slept by day, awaiting the coming of angels among the tops of the cocoanut trees. They displayed seven banners of different colors, to represent the seven vials of wrath mentioned in Revelation. Their prophet told the simple islanders that they need not work; that they would be provided for by miraculous power, and that the power of prophecy and of unknown tongues would descend upon them fasting. The prophet fell one day into a trance, and when he returned to himself he astonished his followers by declaring that God objected to their paying rent for the land which they occupied, for the faithful had selected a tract of land upon the southwestern shore of Hawaii, the only spot, as the prophet assured them, that would escape being overflowed with lava during a terrible eruption from Kilanea that would shortly take place—the fiery precursor of the ascension-day. Some of their number came to Honolulu, bringing money with them, and sought to lease this land from Prince William Lunalilo, its owner. They offered to pay a year's rent in advance, but failed to secure the lease. Whether by a happy coincidence, or by the genuine faculty of second sight, it happened that Kaona's declaration about the rent was followed, in a few days, by the return from Honolulu of his messengers with the rejected rent-money. This circumstance gave new zeal to the natives' faith in their leader. They established themselves upon the land and refused to surrender to its owners. When it was subsequently leased to other parties the latter found themselves unable to take possession of the property. It became necessary to issue a warrant of ejectment against Kaona and his adherents. Foreseeing trouble they "took their oaths on the Bible," as one of their number said, "to stick to Joseph Kaona through thick and thin." The spirit of the Old Testament seemed to animate the visionaries. "Whenever we see our enemies," they said, "or pass their houses we strike up King David's psalm against his enemies. Our children do the same, and therein are we joyful." Nor did they take more "thought for the morrow" than the early apostles took. On the 9th of October one of them wrote thus: "We are getting short of food, such as hogs, turkeys, chickens and *taro*, and now that our feast of leaven is taking place we cook all our bread upon the altar. But our doctrine is an improvement upon the doctrine of the founders. We make new disciples every day. We hope to get some influential converts to help us to keep up our feasts. They might as well join us, as the lava will destroy all they have if they do not." And the writer adds the promise of a blessing which is desired as anxiously here as in the busy centres of European competition. "If they will come to us, *they will not have to work*," as our prophet will tell them how to get along without work. We are not anxious about the soil; we calculate to live mostly by psalm-singing. Surely the days of faith are not wholly passed by. History gives yet no account of any people, in these latter days, who have seriously proposed to live by psalm-singing. Yet their faith did not entirely preserve the colony from apprehension. "We wish that the Hawaiian Government, so kind in subsidizing foreign steam navigation, might help us too. If we cannot get a subsidy, we should like the desert Island of Lanai for our residence. We will not be particular about the soil, as we cultivate nothing but sweet potatoes, corn and beans, which come soon to maturity. We have trouble near us. The tax collector is coming on the 6th of November to demand money that we have not on hand, for we spent all we had on linens, which are costly. But we took no account of expense, as we expected that everything would be destroyed before now but ourselves. We sold our horses to buy white robes to be ready for our Passover. But we shall soon see something mighty. Our prophet prophesies that he has to go to prison once more—the seventh time; this will be the last trial, and then the miracle will appear."

This singular communication, addressed to Henry M. Whitney, of this place, and filled with such a strange mixture of the Christian, Pagan and Yankee spirit, bore the signature of "Ohana,"—in translation, "The Family." The followers of the new faith were not permitted to sign their names to any letter designed for publication; and this one, singular and interesting as it is, was not published until a few days ago, when the pretensions of the zealots had led to bloodshed and the dispersal of their community.

On the 19th of October Sheriff R. B. Neville, an English Australian, with Deputy Sheriff Barrett and several native policemen, with a company of about one hundred volunteers, went to the camp of Kaona, produced the warrant of ejectment, and attempted to arrest the prophet. A severe fight ensued. The three hundred zealots attacked the Police with stones. Sheriff Neville, who was a man of magnificent and powerful physique, was overpowered, and fell under a shower of missiles. The insurgents cut off his head and placed it upon a pole, retaining possession of his body. Mr. Barrett was so severely wounded that his life is despaired of; and the native policemen were all injured and quite demoralized by the unexpected resistance with which they met. During the fight several of the houses of the fanatics were burned, and their owners threatened to retaliate upon the houses of both native and foreign enemies. A reign of terror ensued. The local authorities hesitated to interfere with these infuriated religionists; and for a few days the believers in the Second Advent were masters of the situation.

No time, however, was lost in sending news of the disturbance to the Government at Honolulu. Acting with commendable and quite un-Polynesian promptitude, Kamehameha determined to send a force immediately to the scene of conflict. Two schooners were provisioned and fitted out, and on the 22d they sailed for Lahaina, a port intermediate between Honolulu and Hawaii, carrying a force of nearly two hundred officers and men. The expedition was commanded by Gov. Dominis, who was accompanied by the Acting Minister of War, Marshal Parke, Major C. H. Judd and Lieut. A. W. Judd, Captains Von Goenitz, Hassinger and others. At Lahaina this force was transferred to the mail steamer *Kilanea*, and it reached the scene of the disturbance on the 24th. Alarmed by the sight of military force, the insurgents submitted almost without resistance. One hundred of them were taken prisoners and carried to Honolulu for trial. And this closes the record of a delusion which is doubly interesting from the fact that it has reproduced in this alien land, and among this lately savage people, almost the identical forms under which the same delusion appeared not many years ago as "Millerism" in America. History repeats itself even in the Hawaiian Islands.

Considerable excitement exists in the political circles of Honolulu respecting the proposed Reciprocity treaty between the United States and this Government. The feeling of the community is predominantly American; and this feeling had reached a very high point in July last, when the agitation of the treaty checked the growing desire for annexation to the United States. From that time a positive anti-American feeling has gained strength, especially among those most interested in the securing of the treaty. Should this treaty be ratified, it is argued that it will be more difficult and more costly than ever to procure the annexation of the islands to the United States. For the islands, so enriched, could better afford to remain independent than heretofore.

Could the preferences of the people be honestly expressed as to the question of annexation to England, France, Prussia or the United States, the vote would be overwhelmingly in favor of the latter. But the present attitude of the Government is decidedly adverse to the United States. Still, mindful of the frequent slights which he received, on account of his color, during his visit to America fifteen years ago, and prejudiced by the insidious friendship of Englishmen who have constant access to him, the Fifth Kamehameha would sooner cede his kingdom to England as a gift, than receive any price for it from the United States.

Commercially, indeed, it may be questioned whether the islands are worth either buying or stealing. But their can be no doubt of their strategic value. The United States, already so interested in commercial enterprise upon either shore of the Pacific Ocean, should take means to prevent so important a naval station from passing into the hands of rivals, who will one day compete with them, upon this ocean, for the control of the most enormous commerce of the world. For the development and for the establishment of American supremacy in these waters, the occupation of Hawaiian Islands by American power is all-important. A vigorous diplomacy on the part of the United States Government, looking to the acquisition of the islands at the earliest moment, is here thought to be the only means of securing them to the United States. And when they are so secured, no foreign Government will be likely to contest their occupation with a naval Power so well situated to command this ocean.

Mr. J. Moanauli, a Hawaiian gentleman, whose name signifies "Blue Ocean," left Honolulu a few days since to travel in the United States. He is one of the best specimens of educated and intelligent Hawaiian aborigines. He has made a fortune in trade in this city, and proposes this tour of pleasure and instruction as the most attractive enjoyment which his wealth can afford. He has been one of the most efficient supporters of the somewhat scanty literature of the native Hawaiians.

C.

CHILDREN'S LOLDING-HOUSES.

The Homes of Poor Boys and Girls—Their Condition and Needs.

If any of your readers desire to see something of the current of low life which is always flowing beneath the surface of prosperity and business in the City, they should spend an evening in "making the rounds" among the various "Boys and Girls' Lodging-houses" of the Children's Aid Society. To persons who simply accept the comfort and circumstances Providence has given them, it will doubtless seem strange that in a City so prosperous and wealthy as this there should be multitudes of people without the very first conditions of civilization—without not only certain means for daily bread, but without even *homes.* And when it is considered that a great proportion of these are children—that they are just such careless, jolly, mischievous little fellows as our own boys, or just such bright, merry, romping little girls as our own daughters; that they are just as fond of a home and all that is in it, and need affection and kindness and sympathy just as much, and yet that while ours are in the nursery, these are cutting their own way in the streets, cuffed and beaten, and half starved and wet with storms and bitten with frost and snow, knowing no one except other little vagabonds like themselves; sleeping in all kinds of odd places, without a home or shelter amid a city of a million people, gnawing their way along at the foundations of society, like the "street rats," as the Police so expressively call them, knowing no more of the grand Christian religion above them than do the children of the "Makololos" in Central Africa; when we think that these little unfortunates are not merely a few scores, or even hundreds, but that this current of low life is a broad and deep stream of childish misery and poverty, numbering its tens of thousands, we may well be astonished that the humanity and religion of New-York could so long permit such an evil to exist.

The only extended and comprehensive effort to cure it in this City, has been made by the Children's Aid Society, and yet their various enterprises, so carefully managed, and according to universal admission, so beneficent and successful, are having a severe struggle for existence. The attention of our citizens is called away to so many objects of various kinds, that these humble and profound charities are suffered to be without sufficient means, and may have to be much contracted unless more liberally supported.

Mr. Bright, in a recent eloquent oration, speaks of the hand of science stretched down into the depths of the ocean to grasp the broken cable and restore connection between two continents, and calls upon his countrymen to stretch down the hand of humanity to the lowest depths of English society and bring the masses into connection with the progress of the age. The Street Boys' Lodging-house seems to us a hand of brotherly kindness and Christian love, reached down to the lowest and most unfortunate of the outcasts of a city. It sweeps each quarter of its human dregs. Wherever it is, there throng a singular crowd of the young sufferers of society; there comes the drunkard's child, escaped from his house of misery, scarred, it may be, with the blows of his own parents; there creeps in the orphan, pale, thin and hungry-eyed; there, the petty thief, driven by want to crime, and now trying to lead an honest life; there the step-child, cast from home by hard treatment; there the poor widow's son, whom she can no longer earn bread to shelter; or the homeless boy whose history no mortal knows, who has not even a name, except a nickname, and if asked for his home, says, (words which become a proverb in these lodging-houses,) *"Don't live nowhere!"* Besides these are the great army of "bummers," or vagabond lads, who are growing up homeless to become the thieves, burglars and garoters of the City.

The Lodging-house opens its sheltering arms and takes all these in. It is a home to the houseless, a shelter to the outcast, a hotel to the street wanderer, a school to the ignorant, an agency of work to the unemployed, and a chapel to the City heathen. It does all this without becoming too eleemosynary; it encourages no pauperism, and indorses no idleness. Its distinguishing feature is that every boy who is able, must pay for what he gets in the house, and if he has no means, a little capital is furnished him to go out and earn his living. No one is permitted in the building during working-hours. Thus each lad has the feeling that he is supporting himself and is in his own hotel, and is not a mere object of charity. His idle habits are discouraged, and he is taught to labor.

In the evening he has an hour and a half schooling in the most simple instruction. On Sunday evening, a short and earnest religious meeting is held. To break up his gambling and spendthrift habits, a savings bank is opened in the lodging-house, and high interest is paid for deposits. Every fortnight an opportunity is offered to the most honest and deserving to join parties from the office of the Children's Aid Society, who are going to farmers in the West. Every day, however, individuals are sent to employers near the City.

The best known of all these lodging-houses is

THE NEWS-BOYS' LODGING-HOUSE.

This establishment has been removed from its old quarters in Fulton-street to some spacious rooms at No. 49 Park-place. Here four floors, 50 feet by about 100, are occupied by the lodging-house. The first floor is divided into various compartments, a spacious dining-room, where 150 boys can sit down to table, a kitchen, laundry, store-room, and rooms for the Superintendent's family. The next story is partitioned into a school-room, gymnasium and bath and wash rooms, plentifully supplied with water, hot and cold, a vital necessity where so many street lads are daily scrubbed and bathed. The hot water and the heat for the rooms are supplied by a steam engine on the lower story. The two upper stories are filled with neat iron bedsteads, having two beds each, arranged like ship's bunks, over each other; of those there are 260. Here also are the water vats into which the many barrels full, used every day by the lodgers, are pumped by the engine. The rooms are high and airy, and the floors clean as a ship's decks; the good ventilation and cleanliness accounting for the extraordinary good health of the inmates during the last fifteen years.

No one who has not been here night after night can imagine the immense procession of poor boys which defile through these rooms: amounting in a year to the population of a town,—in 1867 and 1868 to 8,599.

The statistics of this army of *gamins* are interesting. We find that *over three thousand* (3,138) are orphans, and over four thousand (4,112) half-orphans; more than seventeen hundred (1,760) can neither read nor write, and over two thousand (2,374) cannot write; over six thousand (6,744) are under fifteen years of age, and more than half the whole number (4,357) are born in the United States, though undoubtedly mainly of foreign parentage; over three thousand (3,159) are born in Ireland, and only 398 in Germany. During the same period, 35,617 meals and 51,740 lodgings were supplied to these lads, and they contributed toward the expenses of the house $3,177 69. The average number of lodgers was 145 nightly; at present the number is about 180, and will be larger as Winter draws on. During the year, 703 boys saved in the bank of the Lodging-house $2,203 45, and 673 were provided with good homes. The net cost of all this was $9,914 31.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD LODGING-HOUSE.

Here (at No. 211 West Eighteenth-street) are the up-town street boys, the boot-blacks of the Hudson River Depot, the *"canawl boys,"* the "bummers" of Eighth-avenue, the wood boys and those who hang about the docks of the North River. Last year there were 897 different lodgers in this house, and a nightly average of about sixty-five; this year it is about eighty. There were supplied here 23,933 lodgings, and 39,401 meals. The receipts from boys alone were $3,545 29, and the net cost was only $1,075 82.

THE ELEVENTH WARD LODGING-HOUSE.

This house (at No. 709 East Eleventh-street) shelters and educates the floating-wood boys and dock boys near the great iron-works of the eastern part of the City It lodged 635 the past year, supplying 11,583 lodgings and 12,810 meals. The average nightly is now about 50. Of the 635 lodgers 97 were able to read and write, and only 78 had both parents living. Expenses, $2,772 36; receipts from boys, $1,175 54; net cost, $1,596 82.

THE CORLEARS' HOOK HOUSE.

In this most notorious quarter, the Children's Aid Society opened last Spring a new Lodging-house at No. 327 Rivington-street. The lower story is a free reading-room and primary school, the second a school and audience-room, and the third and fourth are dormitories. The average is about 80 nightly, mainly of boot-blacks and poor lads in trades, or returning from the canals. No annual report has yet been rendered of this house, but the number of meals supplied in October were 1,413, and of lodgings, 1,692.

In all these houses lodgings and meals are charged five or six cents each, but many applicants are necessarily received who can pay nothing. All of them have night schools connected with them, and two have free reading-rooms.

The work of sheltering, feeding and educating this large number of destitute lads the past year was necessarily expensive, but not half so costly as the labor of punishing them would be if they had grown up to prey on the property of the City. No work of charity can reward the community better. It would be a disaster to the public if these most beneficent lodging-houses were compelled to close their doors and contract their efforts of reform and charity at the beginning of another Winter, through the want of means from the public. C. L. B.,

Children's Aid Society, No. 8 East Fourth-street.

MAN'S DRESS AND WOMAN'S.

There is one theory that the champions and championesses of "Woman's Rights" must do before they can have a fair field in which to test the soundness of their views. They must reform the dress of Woman, as it now exists. The only thing that has been done in that direction consists in modeling the garments of women in ambitious and fanciful imitation of those of men. But these whimsical and pretentious efforts, so far, have done nothing toward abridging the tedious catalogue of odds and ends which take up so large a portion of a woman's wardrobe, and of her time and her money, or that of her next friend. She wears coats of all descriptions, although she calls them paletots, and sacks and jackets and what not—very convenient things, but departing from the masculine model so far as is needed to give scope for her taste for elaborateness and much adorning, and plenty of variety, and a coquettish cut. She wears hats—here again the inevitable caprice and coquettishness which has governed woman in matters of the toilet since the world begun, since Eve first made a mirror of the waters of some clear lake in Paradise, and read in Adam's eyes that some long premeditated arrangement of her flowing hair was most becoming to her—crops out. Her hats are not staid, sober, handy affairs like those of a man. They are charmingly absurd and whimsical little affairs, only intended to be perched on the tip of her nose, and show off a botanical wilderness, or an aviary of birds. Then she wears boots! Impossible boots! which men regard with unlimited adoration from afar, as they are seen picking their dainty way down Broadway; but which they never think of classing with their own substantial foot-coverings, of which these are but capricious imitations. And she has made away with men's linen wristbands, and stunning sleeve-buttons, and standing collars, and, at last, she has decided to appropriate his shirts-fronts, and comes out boldly in immaculate linen and jeweled bosom-studs!

All of which is only begging the question, and has very little abridged the unfitness of woman's dress for the *rôle* which she aspires to play in the world's business. Now, a man is born all ready, and his dress and his education adapted to an active life as he grows up. But look at a woman! Fancy her going into Wall-street, where minutes are worth gold, and where everybody must have their hands and feet and minds free from everything but the business of the moment. Does it rain? She must have an umbrella and a water-proof and a second-best dress, and hat or bonnet for such a day. Does the sun shine? She must have her vail and her parasol! Is it warm? She must have a fan! Is it cold? She must have a muff. And for all these differences of temperature she has costumes specially adapted, which have to be made and kept in order, and deliberated about when she dresses in the morning. While a man wears the same suit—the same hat—the same boots—from week's end to week's end—and wants nothing more except clean linen and underclothing, and an overcoat and umbrella as they may be required—and he won't trouble himself about either of these, if he can help it. He wants his hands and head to work with—he is not on hot needles all the time thinking whether his dress-maker will have his new dress finished by next Saturday. He is not disconsolate and distracted in the midst of the sitting of the Gold Board because he can't find time to go and select a new bonnet. If he gets into a stage in a great hurry, there's no danger of his tripping up by treading on the tail of his own coat, or getting it caught fast in the door and tearing it off when he gets out in a little bigger hurry. Nor does he have to bother himself as he rushes along Front-street, to keep his flowing garments from contact from boxes and bales, not over nice; flour barrels can't harm him much if he has to make his way in among them—he can climb over and around and under everything—but a woman? oh!

And what lots of mending a woman has to do, even if she has nobody but her own lone self, if she keeps no maid for that special purpose. These things are all arranged for men. Their whole lives are so shaped that they can give their whole time to their business, and minor details are taken care of for them, and not allowed to bother them. A man's washerwoman will do all the mending he requires; and if he wants a new suit he goes to the tailor and orders it, and gets it punctually. If he wants boots, ditto. It he wants a new hat, he goes and buys it, with no fuss about it. But a woman! She must buy the material for her dress; she must buy the trimming for it, the lining for it, the hooks and eyes, and buttons and thread and binding; she must go to a half a dozen different places to find what she wants and get all these things together. She must hunt up a dressmaker—she must be "fitted"—call again to "try it"—may be; and it is most likely when the dress comes home it has to go back for alteration. As for all the other things she wears, it takes her all her time to devise them and look for them, and buy them, and put them on and keep them repaired.

Go into a bachelor's room, note its contents and compare them with those of a young woman—even, of a young woman who is for woman's rights and "sticks up for herself;" and see whether her arrangements are such as to enable her to fly off to Canada or Alaska, when an important telegram is received.

In the man's room you'll be likely to find clean linen and socks, neckties and handkerchiefs, and underclothing, with an extra suit, one or two pairs of gloves, boots, and may be a swallow-tail coat, very likely a pipe or cigar-stand, but you will notice the great moderation which pervades over all his arrangements. And when these things bother him he throws them away. It wouldn't take him long to throw a toothbrush and some clean collars and cuffs into a traveling-bag, turn the lock on the rest of his well-arranged effects, and be off.

But a woman! Why, she must have a traveling dress) and a lot of other things, and she must pack her trunk! Look at the things lying around loose! Slippers for morning and slippers for evening, light boots and heavy boots, gloves in all stages of use, lace collars, linen collars, neck ribbons, cuffs, undersleeves, necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, breast-pins, hair-pins, small pins, curling irons, hair-crimpers, false hair, *blanc de perle*—in short, a whole pharmacy; white skirts, colored skirts, hoop skirts, panniers, corsets, and all that sort of thing; shawls, cloaks, jackets, hats, bonnets, robes de chambre, house dresses, street dresses, dinner dresses, walking dresses, carriage dresses, riding dresses, ball dresses, dresses for church and dresses for the opera—and all the small articles to match—enough to drive a sane person distracted in trying to classify them. I haven't told the half. These are what she calls her "things," but what I call her "traps;" and what I want to know is, if the owner of this heterogeneous collection, burdened as she is with the onerous duty of replenishing it and keeping it in good order, is qualified to go to business at 8 o'clock every morning, sharp, go "on change" at 11:30, and spend her evenings in looking over important correspondence, talking biz, or "making believe" to go out on a party of pleasure, but with the sole object in view of consummating some desirable business arrangement; having it strictly understood that she isn't to have Saturday to herself, as the school-marms do; nor any spare moments, as the lady clerks have; and that when she carries a black bag home, it is not to contain the result of a shopping tour, but law papers, leases, Erie Railroad affidavits, and things of that ilk.

I, for one, don't believe the women will ever consent to it. But at any rate here is the nut that the agitators of the woman question must crack first. If they wish to put woman on the same platform with man, as a professional individual, a voter and a transacter of commercial business, they must first reform her dress, for at this present writing it takes up two-thirds of the time of even sensible women, whose purses are not over long, from no fault of their own, but from the very nature of the present customs and fashions, and three-thirds, less a fraction, of the time of womankind in general; including, of course, their husband's and children's clothing when they are married; then they think a little less of their own "things."

HOWARD GLYNDON.

A Young Lady Admitted to the St. Louis Law School.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 14.

The St. Louis Law School, it is known, is a highly respectable institution of the Washington University. Henry Hitchcock, Esq., is Dean of the Faculty, and some of the ablest lawyers of the city are members. Judge Treat, of the United States Circuit Court, is a prominent member of the Faculty and takes great interest in the institution. The rules of this Law School provide that any person possessing the requisite qualifications shall be admitted to the privileges of the school. Nothing is said about sex. At a recent meeting of the managers of the Law School an application was received from a young lady of the city for admission. It was known to all the persons present at the meeting that the applicant was a highly respectable and intelligent young lady, and withal exceedingly beautiful and accomplished. No reason could be suggested why she should not be admitted as a law student, and on taking the vote it was decided unanimously that she was eligible. So we have the pleasure of announcing that the thorny path of the legal profession may, probably, be decorated by at least one fair flower. It is not certain, however, that this modern Portia will adopt the law as a profession. It may be that she merely wishes to become more familiar with the law to gratify her thirst for knowledge, or that instead of going into the courts as an advocate, she will remain in the college as a professor.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

History of Public Education in the City of New-York—Progress of the System During the Past Two Hundred and Fifty Years—An Interesting Record.

In accordance with the request of the Board of Education, its popular and efficient clerk—Mr. Thomas Boese—has prepared an interesting report upon the origin, progress and present condition of public education in this City, which has just been published. It is an elaborate and well-finished compilation of the most valuable information on the subject of popular education, and will, doubtless, be read with pleasure by many. A finely executed steel engraving of the New-York Free School No. 1, in Tryon-row, adorns the title page, and many other illustrations are presented in the course of the report.

From the record we gather the following interesting facts with reference to this subject: Without being too precise, it may be said that the first public school on this island was established about two hundred and fifty years ago, but the exact date cannot be definitely ascertained. Enough is known, however, from the official memoranda of those early days, to warrant the assertion that the first school on the Continent of America, which was maintained at the public expense, and was open to the children of all classes of society, was the one instituted in New-Amsterdam, or what is now known as the lower portion of Manhattan Island. By the terms of its charter from the Home Government, the West India Company was bound to maintain in the colony "good and fit preachers, schoolmasters, and comforters of the sick," and the obligation appears to have been fully met. The infant school was under the direction of the Established Church, and, at first, the same individual performed both functions, of minister and schoolmaster. In the year 1633 the two offices were practically separated, and with the advent of Wouter von Twiller as Governor, we find that Dominie Bogardus was the officiating clergyman, while Adam Roelandsen was the schoolmaster.

The school was long without a permanent home, being kept in such premises as could from time to time be obtained. The first efforts to build a school-house were made in the year 1642, but the financial embarrassments of the colony were so pressing that the scheme proved a failure, and the building was not erected until after the English occupation. The range of study pursued in the early schools, public and private, was very limited, being generally confined to reading and writing and the religious doctrines of the Church. The simplest forms of arithmetic and the keeping of accounts were not taught to youth till the following century, and geography was not added until about eighty years ago. The school first established as the public school is still in existence and is known as the "School of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church," but its peculiar public character and support terminated with the Dutch Government. The encouragement given to the schools by Stuyvesant, the last Dutch Governor, seems to have increased their number largely, so that at the close of his administration there were in New-Amsterdam three public schools, more than a dozen private schools and a Latin school of such high reputation that pupils were sent to it from Fort Orange, the Delaware, and even from Virginia. The attention thus rendered to the interests of education will appear the more creditable when it is remembered that the town at that time contained only about 1,500 inhabitants, struggling with the privations of an infant colony. The settlers were surrounded by a generally hostile Indian population, which was scattered all over the island, and in times of peace was found in the streets of the settlement itself. In one of the oldest records, bearing the date of 1658, there is to be seen a lengthy complaint of Sheriff Nicasius D'Lill, against the "shouting of the Indians in the streets, which sorely disturbed the proceedings in the schools." The same official poured out his wrath upon the boys of the town, who, by "cutting of hookies," caused him much annoyance. (Juvenile Manhattanese still preserve this custom of playing "hookey," as they term it, and doubtless it will always be so.)

During the English colonial period education received but little attention from the Government. The great majority of the people were Dutch. The tide-waves of immigration that were to set in from the British Islands had, as yet, scarcely begun to move. Under the new order of things the Dutch schools were still maintained, but with the exception of the excellent Latin School of Luyck, they received no governmental support. Early in the beginning of the seventeenth century, a few new schools were established by immigrants from Great Britain and neighboring colonies. In the year 1710 the school still known as "Trinity" was opened by Wm. Huddlestone, under the direction of a society connected with the English Church. Shortly before this a free grammar school had been founded and built on the King's Farm; an Episcopalian missionary, William Vesey, had opened a school for blacks, and several additional private schools had been established under English and Dutch masters. When the tide of immigration had fairly set in, the cosmopolitan character of the population greatly impaired the purity of the English tongue that was finally to prevail. English, Welsh, Irish, Scotch and Dutch were spoken in our streets, and, in the opinion of Smith, the historian, the language was "hopelessly corrupt." There was no uniform standard as in the New-England colonies; the schools were, with scarcely an exception, illy conducted, and good and competent instructors were only to be found in the private employ of those families whose hereditary wealth enabled them to secure the best advantages for their children.

The year 1754 also claims notice in the educational history of the City, for the establishment of the King's College—the Columbia College of post-Revolutionary times. Its charter was granted by Gov. James Delancey, previous to which several acts had been passed authorizing lotteries as means of raising money for its establishment. Till nearly the close of the century this institution had to struggle for its existence, one of its first difficulties having been a controversy as to the character of the special religious influence which should control it; but ultimately the forms of the English Episcopal Church were adopted. Meanwhile, the Dutch battled vigorously against the extinction of the language and customs of their fathers. As late as 1755 the Consistory of their Church sent expressly to Holland and imported a genuine Dutch schoolmaster and chorister, John Nicholas Whelp, who, for what was then thought a liberal reward (two hundred dollars per year, the use of a small house and garden, and the payment of the expenses of the voyage), was induced to bring out with him his wife and family; and he served until his death, which occurred about eighteen years afterward.

The opposition of the Dutch was short-lived, however, for even before the close of Whelp's term English appears to have been introduced into his school as a branch of study, and his successor, in 1773, was expressly directed to instruct the children in the English tongue as well as in the Dutch.

But the fierce excitements of the Revolutionary period were upon the people. The City became the headquarters of the British army, and was placed under martial law. Most of the citizens fled, all the churches and schools were closed, and naught was heard save the casualties of war.

During the seven years that New-York was the headquarters of the British troops, the schools and colleges remained closed. The City being so long and completely cut off from commercial intercourse with the rest of the country, its business was for the time wholly destroyed, and, to add to the poverty and distress thus occasioned, two disastrous fires—one in July, 1776, and the other about two years later—swept away very many stores and dwellings. There was neither means nor inducements to rebuild, and for a long period the work of devastation was not repaired. The school history of that period is a complete blank.

The surrender of Cornwallis in 1781 secured the people of the success of the American cause, and several months before the final evacuation of New-York by the British, (in 1783,) the Dutch school was reopened, with the loss of its former distinctive language. Other schools, but more especially private ones, were soon afterward reëstablished, but no definite action was taken in the matter by the Legislature till 1795. The subject of public instruction was agitated, meanwhile, in the public journals, in the pulpits, and in popular assemblages, and its paramount importance to the future stability of the young Republic was felt and acknowledged. The Governor, in his annual messages, repeatedly urged the attention of the Legislature to this important subject, and in April, 1795, that body passed "An act for the encouragement of schools," and appropriated $50,000 a year for five years, "for the purpose of encouraging and maintaining schools in the several cities and towns in this State, in which children of the inhabitants residing in this State shall be instructed in the English language, or be taught English grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge as are most useful and necessary to complete a good English education." At about the same time the Manumission Society, a private enterprise for "mitigating the evils of slavery, to defend the rights of the blacks, and especially to give them the elements of education," was also incorporated by the Legislature. Gov. Jay was its first President, and its first school was opened in Cliff-street, with nearly 100 pupils. Similar schools were afterward instituted by the same society, and their success was entirely satisfactory. Several of these are now known as the colored schools of the Board of Education.

In the year 1802 the "Female Association for the Relief of the Poor" opened a school for white girls, which was well attended. The untiring efforts of this Association finally led to the establishment of the "Free School Society," which afterward became the "Public School Society of the City of New-York."

Private schools had also largely increased in numbers with the growing population of the City. As early as 1796, a Teachers' Association was in existence, it meetings being held every Saturday evening at Federal Hall. Its first President was Mr. John Woods. In 1805, there were 141 teachers (106 males and 35 females,) in the City, including those of the various church schools. That year was rendered memorable in our local educational history by the enactment of a law first establishing the Common School Fund of the State, and by the act of incorporation of the Free School Society of the City of New-York. The year is further marked by the first series of scientific and popular lectures ever given in this City. They were by Prof. John Griscom, and were liberally patronized by the public.

The Free School Society was founded for the education of poor children who were not provided for by any religious society, and its work was carried on by means of personal subscriptions from the charitable. A full year was spent in raising money enough to make a practicable beginning by opening a school. Sufficient funds having been procured, on the 17th of May, 1806 the first school was opened in a small apartment in the old Mission House, in Bancker-street, now Madison-street, near Pearl. This school was afterward accommodated in one of the former workshops adjacent to the Almshouse, and subsequently was removed to the "Old Arsenal" on Chambers-street and Tryon-row. It was familiarly known as "Free School No. 1."

A second school-house, known as "No. 2," was opened on the 13th of November, 1811, in Henry-street, being erected upon ground generously contributed by Col. Henry Rutgers, the second President of the School Society. The building was erected by the aid of funds provided by private citizens. School No. 3 was opened in May, 1818, in a public building corner of Amos and Hudson streets, where it continued to meet until 1821, when the new edifice, corner Grove and Hudson, was completed. On the 1st of May, 1819, "No. 4" was established in Rivington-street, under the direction of Mr. Chas. Picton, a very efficient teacher, specially imported from England. This was the first school-house specially constructed with separate apartments for boys and girls. Mr. Picton taught the boys' department for $800 a year, and a rent allowance of $200, and his wife conducted the female department for $300 a year. On the 28th of October, 1822, "No. 5," in Mott-street was opened. In 1824, school "No. 6," for the care of pauper-children was established on Randall's Island, where it still remains.

At this point a radical change in the character of the organization was made by the Free School Society. A proposition was received from a number of the "middle classes," to be allowed to pay the public schools for the instruction of their children, feeling as they did, that to receive these benefits without directly paying for them, was closely akin to acknowledging themselves paupers. The Society favored the new plan, and all of the schools, except No. 6, were converted into pay schools, with the understanding that those who were too poor to contribute would be still instructed gratuitously.

In the early part of the year 1826, the schools of the Free School Society, the Manumission Society, and those of the Female Association were all consolidated, under one organization, known as "The Public School Society," which was to receive the entire amount of the school money, and pay over to the Orphan Asylum and the Mechanics' Society their accustomed amount per pupil. Among the beneficial results anticipated from this scheme were especially enumerated "a more truly democratic principle in the schools, where the rich and the poor should meet together; a more general attention to the subject of education by the citizens; harmony among religious sects; greater economy secured by having the disbursements all made through the same channel; the cultivation of a proper feeling of independence among the poor and laboring classes," &c. The newly-incorporated Society was authorized to receive pupils at low rates of payment, from twenty-five cents to two dollars per quarter, according to the subjects pursued. More school buildings were necessary for the accommodation of the new order of things, and plans for their extension were at once projected. The new law went into operation on the 1st of May, 1826, and on the same day a new edifice, in Chrystie-street, was opened, and a school known as "No. 7" was instituted. In the following November "No. 8," in Grand-street, was opened for the admission of pupils. The Bloomingdale School was transferred to the Society in the same year, and was called "No. 9." Important additions were then made to the course of studies pursued,—a higher class of reading-books, the more advanced rules of arithmetic, mensuration, geography, with the use of maps and globes, English grammar, history, book-keeping, astronomy and rhetorics being added.

Unhappily, matters did not prosper under the new Society, for various reasons, the chief of which was the *caste* spirit introduced into the schools by the pay system. Children who paid looked down on those who did not or could not; hence each school was divided into two general classes bitterly hostile to each other. The Roman Catholic, the Episcopalian, Methodist and other churches opened wide the doors of their free schools, to the dissatisfied of the one class, and by establishing cheap pay schools, drew off large numbers of the other. After a prolonged discussion of the matter, and repeated applications to the Legislature, the Society was finally enabled to abolish the pay system, which they did in 1832. All of the schools were thereafter entirely free to all classes as a common right, and were supported by a tax of half a mill per dollar on the assessed value of City property. A primary department was established in the basement of "No. 10," and primary schools in large numbers were rapidly opened in various parts of the City.

Evening schools were established in January, 1833, but they were short-lived, owing to impolitic management. Teachers of day schools were compelled to teach in evening schools without additional reward, and being greatly dissatisfied with that arrangement they took but little interest in their new work, and after a brief trial, the evening schools were abolished.

In 1834 three normal schools were instituted, one for monitors (teachers' salaried assistants) of primary departments and primary schools; another for the monitors of male departments, and the third for teachers of colored schools. These held weekly sessions, on Saturdays, and attendance upon them was compulsory. The beneficial effects being soon manifested, the plan was extended so as to include the female monitors of the upper schools and those qualified pupils of the ninth class of girls who were desirous of employment.

Up to 1841 the Trustees, the Society, and various Committees had to meet in one of their school buildings, but their widely-extended and constantly increasing operations required a permanent location and better facilities. A site was therefore purchased on the corner of Grand and Elm streets, and a building erected with all the required conveniences.

Early in 1840 the trustees of the Catholic Free Schools made application to the Common Council to be admitted to a participation in the school funds, urging that the Public School Society was a "gigantic and growing monopoly," and that its schools were practically sectarian, and its instruction so strongly biased in favor of Protestantism that Roman Catholics, taxed to support the schools, could not conscientiously send their children there.

The matter was lengthily discussed in the Common Council and eventually in the State Legislature, and in 1842 the Governor's message recommended the establishment of a Board of Commissioners to be elected by the people. Under this recommendation the Board of Education was organized, under an act passed April 11, 1842, and in less than six years after, twenty-four new schools had been thrown open. In 1847 the Free Academy was instituted by a popular vote of 19,404 to 3,409, and the building was soon afterward erected. On the 29th of June, 1853, after much discussion, and a lengthy consultation between the trustees of the Public School Society, (then in existence,) and the new Board, it was resolved to disband the former, and to surrender its schools to the latter. Trustees' Hall was given over also, and is now known as the Hall of the Board of Education, but it has since been greatly enlarged.

The vast improvements effected in the school system by the Board of Education need not to be recounted here—they are so familiar to all who have observed the superior system of popular education as it is presented in this City to-day. Suffice it to say, in conclusion, that New-York boasts truthfully of a more complete and efficient method of public education than can be found anywhere else in the world.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 20, 1868.

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Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The latest cable dispatches intimate that hostilities have actually commenced between Turkey and Greece. The Sultan has dispatched a fleet of four frigates to the Archipelago, and already it is reported the Greek steamer *Erosis* had been sunk in the port of Syra. This last report, however, is not confirmed. Omer Pasha has been forbidden by the Turkish Goverment to invade the Grecian territory unless bands of Greeks pass the Thessalian frontier. Late dispatches from Constantinople state that the Sublime Porte demands the banishment of all Greeks from Bulgaria and Belgrade.

The election of members of the Cortes began yesterday in the incorporated cities of Spain. It is reported that a large majority of those thus far elected are in favor of a monarchical form of government. The statement that a treaty of peace with Chili may be considered an accomplished fact, is authorized by the Government.

Mr. Laird has published in the London papers the correspondence he had with Mr. Reverdy Johnson, to show the origin and cause of the friendship that exists between them. Mr. Laird, it appears, made the first advances before the Liverpool banquet, and Mr. Johnson expressed his pleasure in making his acquaintance and hearing his sincere wishes for peace, and, to quote from his letter, "notwithstanding you sympathized with my Southern brethren during the late war."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the petitions presented was one from certain ladies of the State of New-York for equal suffrage. A bill was introduced by Senator Pomeroy, providing for the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia within thirty days froms it passage, for the purpose of amending the Constitution so as to place beyond all possibility of doubt the right of every black or white citizen in the State to hold office. After a short discussion, the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A resolution was offered by Senator Howe, and adopted, asking the President whether any rent had been paid for the Libby Prison at Richmond, and, if so, by whom and by what authority. Senator Chandler made an effort to bring up the Copper Tariff bill, but after an hour's debate the Senate refused to consider it, by a vote of twenty-two yeas to twenty-five nays. Senator Morrill offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether anything had been done to prevent the payment to Laird & Co., of Liverpool, England, builders of the *Alabama*, of the proceeds for the sale of the steamer *Wren*, built by them for the Confederates, and also to secure the payment of those proceeds to the owners of vessels destroyed by the *Alabama*. The resolution was adopted.

The House was not in session.

GENERAL.

Our dispatches from Cuba announce the arrival at Havana of a portion of the Spanish fleet. It is reported by escaped prisoners that the insurrectionists at Bayamo have executed a Spanish Major and a Captain belonging to the garrison, who refused to capitulate, and have placed other officers in irons. Rumors of fighting at Holguin, Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo, have reached Havana.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that a project is on foot to make the Missouri Pacific Railroad a direct link in the great chain of roads from the East, and of the Kansas Pacific Road. The proposition to sell the stock of St. Louis in the Missouri Pacific has been rejected by the City Councils. Notice has been given of an amendment to the charter of the Company, which will, in effect, abolish the present graduating scale of voting on stock, giving one vote for each share, and requiring the whole Board of Directors to be elected annually. This arrangement will give the holders of small quantities of stock more power in the management of the Company than they now have.

The block of stores and offices known as Gaudon's Block, on Main-street, Lewiston, Me., was badly damaged by fire yesterday morning. T. Sykes & Son, merchant tailors, lost from $6,000 to $8,000, and J. W. May and F. Bradford, lawyers, and the office of the Register in Bankruptcy for the Second District, suffered considerable loss. The building was owned by Messrs. Sykes & Son and Mr. May. The latter was insured for $3,000 in the Bangor Mutual.

A correspondent of the Cretan Relief Committee of Boston, writing from Athens under date of Nov. 20, says that the Greeks were making great preparations for stirring up the insurrection to new life. Petropoulaki has left for Eythion, where he intended to complete his corps of about a thousand men, and then go to Crete, to occupy the Eastern Provinces. The insurrection was not so feeble as reported in Athens. In conclusion, he writes: "The Turks in Crete do not hope to see the insurrection finished this Winter, except by the English intrigues, and quarrels caused thereby. If the plans succeed, (in reference to money and arms,) before the 1st of January all will be active and in a more vigorous state than ever, because the present condition of the submitted villages is such that no considerable portion of the people will remain submitted any longer than until they see a chance to join the insurgents. If they could only get the money for Coronéo's expedition, they would have the Turks shut up again in the fortresses before Spring."

A serious fire occurred in the town of Albion, N. Y., early yesterday morning. Two blocks, the Empire and Hills', were almost entirely destroyed, together with their contents. Messrs. Cole & Shelden, clothing dealers, lost $12,000; insured for $6,000. Orleans American office, $7,000; insured for $2,500. John Bradshaw, hatter, $3,000; no insurance. J. L. Northrop, dentist, $1,000. Fred. Butler, tailor, $1,000. Mr. Densmore, in the Empire Block, $1,000; insured for $6,000; and C. D. Hill, in Hills' block, $3,000.

There were four incendiary fires at Thompsonville, Conn., on Friday night, which destroyed Mr. Charles Cooper's house and three large barns. In the same place an unsuccessful attempt was made, the same night, to throw the New-York and Boston midnight express train from the track.

A telegram from Lexington, Ky., says that great quantities of whisky have been purchased in that neighborhood by agents of New-York houses, who reported that the tax on whisky will be again raised to $2. This information caused considerable purchases for speculative purposes. Since Sept. 14, 1866, $441,250 of tax on whisky has been collected in the Lexington district. For twenty-two months under the old law the amount received from taxation on whisky was $8,575 per month average. Under the new law the average amount per month has been $62,000.

The Bank of Candor, Tioga County, was broken open and robbed of $34,000 Thursday night. The outside door was forced in by the aid of a large stick of timber, and the vault and safe were blown open by powder. A reward of $5,000 is already offered for the arrest of the robbers.

Dr. J. F. Boynton gave another of his series of interesting geological lectures, yesterday evening, at the Cooper Institute. The subject was the "Age of Dragons," and adverted to the monsters of past periods.

The Governor elect has declined the escort of the Seventy-first Regiment on the occasion of his inauguration.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but did nothing besides postponing indefinitely the consideration of a number of resolutions, including that to appropriate $5,000 to pay the expenses of Gov. Hoffman's inauguration.

In the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday the argument of Mr. Macfarland for the plaintiffs was heard, after which the case was postponed by the presiding Judge (Cardozo) until Saturday next.

The steamship *St. Laurent*, from Havre Dec. 3, and Brest Dec. 5, reached this port yesterday. Capt. Bocande has our thanks for courtesies.

Mr. Bright as a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. Bright, it seems, has really accepted a seat in the new Cabinet, and is now "the Right Hon. John Bright, President of the Committee of Privy Council on Trade and Foreign Plantations." He declined the India Office—probably on the ground that the work of that department would be too engrossing—and accepted the office to which it was said Mr. Layard had been appointed. It is one which will entail no very severe official duties upon him, and will consequently leave him at liberty to devote his full debating powers to the support of the Ministry in the arduous contest they are about to enter upon.

But the capacity in which Mr. Bright joins the Ministry is of comparatively slight importance. It is enough that he has joined it. Up to the last moment there were doubts in England as to the probability of his being offered and accepting office. It was thought that his recent adoption of the cry of "a free breakfast table" would prove a bar to his entrance into a Cabinet that certainly cannot have the smallest intention of reducing the national expenditure to an extent sufficient to render feasible the abandonment of the duties on sugar, tea and coffee. Doubts were thrown on the possibility of his sitting in the same Cabinet with Lord Clarendon. It was thought even in some quarters that the affix of "Right Honorable," and the Court ceremonials in which a Cabinet Minister has to take part, would be obnoxious to the Quaker traditions which he has not yet altogether repudiated. But all these suppositions have proved erroneous. What twenty years ago would have been deemed equivalent to a revolution, and even up to the death of Lord Palmerston would have shattered the Liberal Party into fragments, has now taken place, and seems to be looked upon as a matter of course. Mr. Bright is one of Her Majesty's advisers, and chief of an important department of the administration.

There are two questions which the news of Mr. Bright's accession to office naturally suggests. Will his presence in the Cabinet prove a source of strength or of weakness? And what will be the result of his acceptance of office upon the estimation in which he is held by the great mass of English advanced Liberals? They are two very important questions, both as regards the prospects of the new Government, and the general course of political affairs in England.

We are inclined, on the whole, to think that Mr. Bright's adhesion will give strength to the Ministry. Of course there are a certain number of so-called Liberal members who will view his elevation to office with secret dislike, but they will scarcely dare to manifest it under existing circumstances. On the other hand, the weight of Mr. Bright's name outside the House will far more than compensate for the alienation of a few fossilized Whigs or faint-hearted Liberals, and in case of the Government having at any time to fall back upon popular support in an appeal to the country, its influence would be invaluable.

As to the effect which Mr. Bright's acceptance of office will have upon his political reputation and powers of usefulness to his country, we are not quite so certain. We recently pointed out that Mr. Gladstone's object in the construction of his Ministry has seemed to be the union of representatives of all shades and classes of Liberals for the carrying out of the great work of the day. And, as long as the question before the House and the country is the disestablishment of the Irish Church, a subject on which Liberals of all classes are agreed, Mr. Bright in no way sacrifices his independence in casting in his lot with the Ministry. There are other questions that may, and probably must, come up for consideration before long, upon which Mr. Bright will not find himself in such perfect harmony with the majority of his colleagues. But for the present, the object which all true members of the Liberal Party have at heart is the removal of a great abuse and injustice, under which Ireland has long suffered, and Mr. Bright has evidently felt that until that task is effected, all minor differences ought to be sunk. So far, he has done well, and in strengthening Mr. Gladstone's hands at the present juncture, he has rendered true and solid service to the Liberal cause. Whether, in doing so he has in any way compromised his own political independence on other questions, on which the party is not yet so thoroughly united, or bound himself to silence on subjects which still demand the power and fervor of his eloquence to bring them fairly before the country, remains to be seen. On this head, however, Mr. Bright's past career gives good ground for the belief that, whatever the conditions on which he has accepted office, they are not such as in any way to compromise his future course, should divergence of opinion render it necessary for him at any time to relinquish his official post and resume his proud position of independence.

Steam Travel for New-York.

A writer in *Putnam's* undertakes a solution of the great question, what sort of railway accommodations can be supplied to New-York, so as to bring the people who dwell in its environs with tolerable ease and speed into the City each morning, and back, after the day's business, to their homes at night. Accordingly he first sets forth what *has* been done in London and Paris, in this way, and judges therefrom what *may* be done in New-York.

Without citing at length his European examples, we find him particularly commending the Metropolitan Underground Railway of London, which runs through the most thickly settled parts of the city, and actually "boxes the whole railway compass" of London. It does not follow any particular street or streets, but strikes through blocks in every direction, passing beneath the gas and water pipes and sewers. It has, of course, its open cuttings and its stations, and several hundred trains run on it daily. It is, in fact, a *tunnel* railroad, in perfect operation. The trains run both ways every five or ten minutes, and all that is necessary for the traveler to do is to go to the nearest station and take a train. A distance equal to that from Wall-street to Central Park is run, we are told, in twenty-two minutes, including seven stoppages.

Nor does the ventilation of the tunnels prove as difficult as expected. The locomotives emit very little steam or smoke, as the fuel is coke, which has been burned five days, and prepared by a special process. At each station is a small ticket-office, with a broad and easy stairway descending to the train. The cars are lighted with gas, travel is cheap, and the safety and regularity of the trains remarkable.

After elaborate mention of the chief viaduct railways in London, and especially of the Southeastern, which is carried on arches of brick straight to the business centre of the city, with two *termini* corresponding to our City Hall Park and Union-square, the writer proceeds to discuss proposed and possible plans of city railways, taking first the elevated roads, and second the underground. Of these he describes and discusses no less than *twelve*, including the Greenwich-street Elevated Railway, the Arcade, the "Manhattan Railway," the "Depressed Railway," the "Pneumatic," the "Metropolitan Transit," and others less well known.

In fine, from all these twelve, he makes a sort of composite or eclectic plan, as follows:

"Let all the railways entering from the north and east be united at the upper end of the island, and brought down on a grand viaduct, so constructed as to carry ordinary trains at full speed, passing through the whole length of the City, and terminating at the Battery, with stations at Madison-square and the City Hall Park. * * * The viaduct should be in or near the Fourth-avenue, Bowery and Pearl-street. A continuous double-floor trestle-bridge would perhaps be the best construction, with an arcade beneath, if built through the blocks. The Madison-square station would occupy the block now used as a terminus by the Harlem and New-Haven roads."

Having described this scheme at length, the materials, the stations, "the arcade below, arranged with small booths or shops," and so forth, the writer assures us that such a viaduct would bring Yonkers and New-Rochelle within forty minutes of City Hall, and Newark within the same distance from Madison-square; that $10,000,000 would build the whole road through to the Battery, with all its stations; and that 25,000 people would use it twice a day, making its revenues, even at ten cents apiece, very large.

Such facts are interesting and valuable, as additions to the literature of this much-vexed subject. Without expressing any opinion regarding this special scheme just sketched, we may set it down as certain that *some* such project is a necessity to our growing City.

Forbidden Fruit.

In the "good old times" men played skittles and tilted at one another with spears, and went out hunting the deer, and came back and danced galliards with lovely ladies; and lovely ladies rode palfreys and jennets, and went after herons with hawks, and played the "Lady Bountiful," and found great amusement in the "lower classes," who were always grateful and wore clean gowns much patched.

It is all changed. We are crowded into great cities, and are crowding ourselves fearfully with each coming day. We have no room to play, even if we had the time, out of doors. It is a misfortune, for all know what a vital thing sunshine and good air were in those "good old times," and that no methods have been invented to dispense with them. Night comes then, and the day-work being done, we look for amusement and relaxation—change of thought and scene. We find these in gas-lighted halls and saloons. Then the great lager beer shops are filled with men, women and tobacco-smoke—the dance-houses oil their hinges so that entrance is easy—every grop-shop is thronged with devotees who discuss Grant, Ixion, the Grecian Bend, the eight-hour law, the woman question, &c. All this seems inevitable and most of it is bad, bad physically as well as morally; none of these things tend to wholesomeness, none of them expand the lungs or delight the soul or induce refreshing sleep.

We come now to our eight theatres, soon to be increased to eleven. They are gay, they are comfortable. To them throng nightly the pleasure-seeking crowd, to see what? Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Knowles, Bulwer—the great masters of the stage? to enjoy tragedy, comedy or farce? With a single exception, they do not. They witness nude women, red fire, streaming hair, purple wings, azure clouds, golden vegetables, and they will be lucky if they do not see a vilish dance like the can-can, and do not have their ears tingled with singularly indelicate jokes and doubles. Nice ladies go to these places, and try to enjoy the music and whatever they can enjoy, but it will not do to blush; that verdant virtue is not permitted; they must sit it out with blandness, if not with appreciative smiles. This is all "forbidden fruit," and some try to think it delicious. The propensity is as old as Mistress Eve, and it may linger to the "last day." But will it not increase, as in the decadence of Rome, until we too descend in corruption and ruin? From the day when Therese found her fortune and her fame in singing vile songs for the gentlemen of Paris, this tendency has rushed onward like a horse without a rider, and to-day her imitators sing them for the *ladies* of Paris. We are old fashioned enough to think that this is not nice; that it is not best to go naked because you are naked, not best to speak a vile thought if you chance to have one, not wise to do a murder though you may wish it, not lovely to expose your deformity rather than to cover it, not delightful to gloat over vileness though you know it exists. But we are old fashioned, and there are signs that this tendency, starting into growth in the prurient hotbeds of Paris, threatens to overrun the earth. While we point at this, let us say that so far "Wallack's" has not gone down into the sink to fish up monsters, but has steadily pursued its way and has given us tragedy, comedy and farce in legitimate shapes, *and has made money by it*—more (we would fain hope,) in the end, than the seekers for sensation and prurience. Long may Wallack continue in this good and wholesome way! And Booth and Brougham, who are about to start in the race for popular favor, we hope and believe that they will have faith in a decent public, in an honest wish for reputable amusement, in an existing demand for wit and humor rather than legs and lanterns, for literature rather than lasciviousness, and, believing so, will try to give these to us in fair measure. We hope yet to see something done by Americans for the American stage, and that wit and wisdom may yet take the place of some of the tedious old plays imported from the British Isles. We hope—but we also fear.

The Sacs and Foxes and their Wileys and Whistlers.

Everybody knows something of the Sacs and Foxes, and of Black Hawk, Keokuk I, and Keokuk II—that the first great Chief, six-and thirty years ago, having withstood the whole military power of the Republic in the bloody Black Hawk war (of which Mr. Lincoln has preserved anecdotes) surrendered, and, like a modern Jugurtha, was led captive through the chief cities of his conquerors, to see and be seen; and that the last named Chief has for a score of years kept peace and firm faith with the whites, and brought up the torn and doomed remnant of his people in ways of agriculture and civilization.

Everybody does not know as much, apparently, of the leeching and plucking to which this tribe of red men has for years been subject, thanks to the Indian Bureau, Indian agents and Indian traders. A correspondent told a part of the story the other day, and, as unearthing Indian transactions is now in order, the exposure comes in good time. To make a long story short, it appears that an "Indian Ring" has fastened upon the confederate Sacs and Foxes, and is immersed in the praiseworthy study of finding out "how much it can secure, and how little the Indians shall receive, of their money?"

The main bait for these land-sharks is the annual income of the invested proceeds of Sac and Fox lands. Originally driven just beyond the Mississippi, these tribes have been incessantly compelled to "move on" by the policeman of civilization; and so, selling out their lands, they have gone westward until they are now permanently settled in Kansas. The annual income from these land sales is something over $50,000—not a great fortune, to be sure, but since, in our process of civilizing the Sacs and Foxes, they have been civilized down from 10,000 to 700 people, quite a titbit to each soul, and an irresistible prize, as a whole, to Indian cormorants.

The mode of operating against this $50,000 is, it appears, *first*, to create a monopoly in all the goods—necessaries and luxuries—furnished them by the Government; and, *second*, to sell these goods at treble the market price. One Wiley (not a bad name for the purpose) is the agent, and one Whistler is the trader. The way this pair work the Wiley-Whistler see-saw appears to be this. Wiley gives (against repeated remonstrances) an *exclusive* right to Whistler to trade on the Sac and Fox reservation; and Whistler, in turn, charges, as Keokuk represents to the President, twice or three times as much as the same articles are sold for outside of the reservation, *e. g.:* "coffee, (poor quality,) two pounds for $1; sugar, (lowest grades,) four pounds for $1; calico, three yards for $1; blankets, (which can be bought for $6 off the reservation,) $12." Not content with that, the wily Wiley and accomplished Whistler are represented as having tricked the tribe out of about nine square miles of valuable land. The poor Sacs and Foxes pay dear for that Whistler.

Tired of these extortions, and hearing that Indian abuses were being talked of, Keokuk and some faithful chiefs, (such as Quah-quah-lup-pe-quah,) set out for Washington, to seek redress. Wiley, getting wind of it, threatened to depose the Chief, who had reigned for twenty years, and to arrest the whole party; and arrested they were and thrown into prison at Lawrence, as the telegraph lately told us. Released by that good fairy, (as the allegorical Oakey would say,) *habeas corpus*, they journeyed on to Washington and there had audience of the "Great Father," who remarked very pointedly and truly that "the agent of the Government should have been put in jail instead of the chiefs."

It is a small story, perhaps—one of only $50,000 a year—but it represents a great deal to the Sacs and Foxes, and it represents a great deal more to the people of the United States, as a specimen of the practices customary in the Indian Department. "The Indian Office and the Department of the Interior," says our correspondent, "both approve the action of the agent," and a rearrest of the Chiefs in Washington was ordered, while threats were made against them in case they should not return to the Reservation, and forward their complaints through that very agent of whose acts they complain! A fine system, of a truth, and exceedingly just toward our "poor red brethren."

All that we have said, or nearly all, appears in the petition made by Keokuk to President Johnson. Keokuk is a fine chief, who has governed twenty years, and whose name is familiar to our people—it was given (the Assistant Secretary of War at the time happened to be a Fox) to one of our war vessels. It is a shame to have his peaceful and Christianized tribe plucked and plundered right and left. This is the statement,—and now for the brief argument—is it possible that this is the only case of wrongful treatment of Indians under the Indian Bureau?

Mr. Motley on Progress in Europe.

A correspondent sends us an article of criticism on the recent oration of Mr. Motley, taking special exception to that part of it which treats of the course of the Austrian administration toward Hungary, without a word against its numberless acts of perfidy and oppression. He says:

> That Mr. Motley of all men, whose warmth for human liberty has exposed his works to the severe criticism of all supporters of arbitrary power, should be able to speak of the noble Hungarian struggle for independence without a word of sympathy, and with a mention only of some inconsistent and petty acts of injustice of the Magyars to the Slavonians, was certainly a shock to those of his hearers who were familiar with modern Austrian history. Mr. Motley's subject—otherwise so ably treated and illustrated—was "Political Progress in Europe," and yet he forgot to mention in speaking of Austria the centuries-long Parliamentary life of Hungary, where, indeed, the "representatives of land" governed, but governed by law and deliberative action—a political life developing at last into a struggle for a popular and self-governing State. He had not a word to say of the internal commercial institutions, which, in the judgment of most observers, had trained the Hungarians as the most skillful political race on the continent of Europe.
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> In treating of Austrian political reforms, had he forgotten the magnificent act of the Magyar landholders under Kossuth, in doing away, during the revolution, with the whole system of feudal service and forced labor? Had the free Parliament and free Press and free schools of Pesth and Hungary escaped his memory? Even in a sketch of this struggle, could he think of nothing but the forcing the Magyar language in some obscure Slavonian villages on a most ignorant and wretched race of slaves?
>
> Of the forcing the German language on the Hungarians after the revolution, of the destruction of self-government and Parliamentary life by the Austrians, of the untold brutalities and cruelties and oppression by the Viennese authorities on that independent peasantry, he had nothing to say;—nothing of the questions involved or of the principles for which the Magyars fought and which they have now won,—only of their inconsistencies.
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> It is as if some future English Macaulay should sketch our war for union and liberty, and only mention the capture of a fugitive slave at the foot of the Capitol during the struggle, or the return of runaway slaves, as illustrating the principles of our contest.
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> The air of a Vienna Court-circle is no doubt full of pleasure and courtesy to a stranger; it is not favorable, however, for clear views of democratic struggles among the Austrian populations.

British Rule in India—A New Danger.

England finds herself confronted with a new and unexpected difficulty in her Indian Empire. This time, singular to say, it is neither war nor mutiny, actual or apprehended, that gives cause for uneasiness or alarm. The recently ascertained facts which give rise to apprehensions for the future, are themselves the strongest possible arguments in favor of the beneficial operation of British rule; and paradoxical as this statement may seem, it is capable of a very natural solution. A recent approximate census places the population of India at no less than 200,000,000, while a comparatively short time ago 150,000,000 was thought a fair estimate. These calculations are of course approximations only; but in the Punjaub, where accurate returns can be obtained, the population has certainly increased from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 in the course of the past twelve years. And among the descendants of the aboriginal races of India, the remnants of which were driven by Hindoo invaders into the mountains and forests, the increase is even more striking. These "Hill Tribes," as they are generally called, now number at least 30,000,000, and are still on the increase, and among all races, from Madras to the Himalayas, the case is the same. This increase, remarkable as it is, is nevertheless a natural and even inevitable result of the extension of a strong and civilized government throughout the length and breadth of the country. A century ago, the normal state of India consisted in long and sanguinary wars and rebellions. Millions upon millions of the people perished miserably of famine on every failure of crops; small-pox exterminated whole tribes of the Hill men, and decimated large Hindoo cities. Since then, short, sharp and decisive wars have taken the place of the prolonged struggles between rival tyrants, in which the accession of each to a brief tenure of power was the occasion of a sanguinary massacre of his opponents. Vaccination has checked small-pox, and even the few sanitary measures which it has been found possible to enforce upon the native population have resulted in largely decreasing the death-rate in the crowded cities. Local famine is still unavoidable, or, rather, may be still brought about by official blunders, but railroad and canal facilities of transport are every day diminishing the risk. Seventy-five million people died in Orissa not long ago through an administrative breakdown, and but a century ago, under native rule, it is calculated that ten millions of the inhabitants of the very same region perished from the same cause.

Now that these destructive influences have all been put an end to, or to a great extent mitigated, the natural increase of the population takes its course, and Anglo-Indian statesmen are looking with considerable uneasiness to the future. Fertile as India is, and simple as the requirements of the great mass of the natives are, there are already signs that any further considerable increase of population will throw a great additional burden and responsibility upon the Government. If the ravages of famine can now be averted, every case of local scarcity throws on the authorities the task of superintending the transport of food, and the duty of so regulating the land-tenure and other native institutions as to secure the greatest productive power. Famine breeds discontent, and blunders like that in Orissa have a deep effect on the native mind. England's hold on India is probably more secure now than it ever has been before. The strength of the military caste has been broken, the ambitious and intriguing Mohammedan Princes have been powerless since the mutiny in 1857, and the mass of the nation, both trading and agricultural, find life and property more secure, and taxation lighter and more regular, than under any known form of native government. But there is no doubt that large numbers of the ancient Hindoo aristocracy—powerful, proud and wealthy—still cherish a bitter hatred against the Government that curbs their despotic sway over their retainers, deprives them of all the sweets of the irresponsible tyranny so dear to the Oriental mind, and reduces them to the position of mere individuals, subject to law and amenable to justice. Thousands upon thousands of the youth of the upper classes of Hindoos are now flocking to the secular universities founded by the Government. Two thousand three hundred native students have entered the Calcutta University alone this last Autumn, and are preparing for a course of study not very unlike that which an average English or American student receives. They are willing, and even eager, to avail themselves of a European education, and to acquire the habits, and make use of the luxuries of European civilization. But many Anglo-Indians do not look altogether with satisfaction upon the possible results of the movement, or upon the spirit which an intimate acquaintance with English politics and affairs in general begets in many of these students. They soon learn to criticise pretty accurately the weak points in the English government of India, and to estimate every English official at his true value. Many of them would gladly enough exchange the monotony of their present careers for the old, fierce, wild life their ancestors led, with its thrilling excitement, its successes and reverses, and its chances of exercising, if only once in a lifetime, the absolute, unchecked power to gratify every passing whim, even at the cost of untold human lives. With men like these among her subjects, England cannot afford to be indifferent to anything that may bring about suffering or discontent among the mass of the population, on whose disaffection they would be ready enough to work if Russian aggression or a European war should at any time afford a favorable opportunity. Hence the natural apprehension with which the intelligence of the rapid increase of population in a country already teeming with inhabitants, is received in official quarters in England. But, in any case, it is a danger to which England can look with a clearer conscience than she has been able to do in other cases in which her power has been still more seriously menaced. Whatever the crimes of her earlier administration of India, and the faults and blunders of her rule in later years, the danger to which she is now exposed is in itself a proof that security of life has at all events been attained, and the true way in which the danger must be met—by developing the resources of the vast country in her possession—is more satisfactory than recourse to artillery and breech-loaders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are of opinion that those "heirs of Anneke Jans" have a very difficult and even dangerous piece of business on hand. They have to fight a corporation with two hundred millions and no soul. But there is something still worse; for they will probably have to fight one another personally—strong-minded women and all—in the progress of the case, which now begins to look "more Irish and less nice" than before. At the late council of claimants at Philadelphia, a representative, in allusion to an "heir" that had lately arisen in New-York, said he came to that meeting hoping to meet him, and "that man or myth," should whip him (the speaker) or he would whip him (the other man!) We should not advise any more heirs to put their name on that "family roster," but leave the two hundred millions to be divided, in God's name, between the present claimants, at the proper time—the day of judgment—as little Miss Flite says.

People are as impatient with Spain as *Hamlet* is with the players, when he bids them "leave off their damnable faces and begin." But it was always the fashion of that nation of hidalgos to go slow, and an old proverb says, "Let my death come from Spain." There need be no doubt about the result, however. Prim, at a late grand meeting of the "friends of democratic monarchy," boldly spoke out for a hereditary ruler, in the face of a crowd shouting for a Republic; and the Marquis of Vega de Armijo did the same. Don Carlos or the Prince of the Asturias will probably be the coming "citizen King" of Spain. There was a demonstration in favor of the former, a few days ago, in Merida, and a Carlist conspiracy has been just discovered in Navarre. None of the Spanish leaders are for a Republic—a thing which would quite spoil the idea of a Latin confederacy, which Napoleon III. has set his heart on.

Next year, at all events, on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, we shall begin to realize in some measure the vast scope of our commercial relations with the Asiatic Continent. Looking from our Pacific Coast toward that "cradle-continent," with its uncounted millions of human beings, we shall discover our opportunity of establishing with it an intercourse which will probably, in time, give us control of a trade which has heretofore enriched every nation that has obtained control of it. At this time England is the great commercial Power of the Asiatic Continent. In the East Indies, in China, and in all other parts of the Orient, English enterprise, with its English manufactures and English ships, may be found taking the lead, gathering the fruits and enjoying the returns. Though America has many advantages in that direction, she makes but a poor show, while it is evident that by embracing her opportunities she would take a foremost place. This will soon be forced upon our attention by our Pacific Railroad and our new Pacific steamers, and by the opening of a commerce which may be swelled to any extent we please, as quickly as we are capable of taking advantage of it. These ideas have lately been brought to the notice of the American people by Capt. Cesare Moreno, an Italian traveler now in this country, who has spent the greater part of his life in exploring the different countries of Asia, and who has made a very extensive and elaborate survey of the continent and its adjacent islands. Latterly he has been engaged in devising plans for turning American commerce thitherward, and he has come here with a determination of pressing his plans upon the attention of the American Government and people. He is at present engaged in the preparation of a work upon "American Interests in Asia," and he has not only brought to the notice of Mr. Seward the necessity of procuring an American naval station in the Pacific, but he claims to be the discoverer of an island which he is desirous our Government should take possession of, and which is in the direct line of shipping and commerce between the two continents. Capt. Moreno is very sanguine of securing great results for his adopted country, if he receive encouragement from our Government and people. Certainly there is no question that it is in our power to establish an immense commerce with the Asiatic peoples; and if Capt. Moreno can furnish aid in that direction, it ought to be gladly received.

Mr. Beecher's "retort courteous" to Mr. Peckham, through the Times of yesterday, together with the article in the *North American Review*, shows plainly enough that we have still in our midst some institutions which can be as opprobrious as any that we have got rid of. An old English writer describes Justice in his day as a "main stench," and the abuses and iniquities of law are still bad enough. But one can gather some consolation from the idea that they may help to cure themselves—or kill themselves. They may drive society into the system of *arbitration*, in all cases not criminal; for arbitration would be common sense and justice, both in one. The principle works well in France with the "Prud'hommes." The rascality of law Courts will probably bring about, in time, a change which would be one of the best helps of civilization—just as the bloodthirsty refinements of war tend to lessen the chances of such a brutal arbitrament among the nations.

A few days ago Mr. Reverdy Johnson was reported to have complained somewhat bitterly of the newspaper attacks upon him here in America, saying that they were the result of a "secret dislike of England." But on the other hand, Mr. Johnson has been doing little for months past but assuring the English people that all America was eager to embrace them in the arms of forgetful forgiveness—anxious to do anything to regain the entire favor of their sometime disaffected cousins. Which story is the true one? In honest truth we think neither; but the dilemma is of Mr. Johnson's own making.

The days of frost are upon us again, and before long we may expect the usual chapters of broken rails and shocking accidents on the iron roads, chapters likely "to be continued" through the season, too. In view of what has been and what may soon be again, we are moved to chronicle with admiration the late adoption in France of an invention for testing the hardness of metals, by drilling. French contracts for rails now frequently are conditioned upon tests by this *durometer*, and it is said to have already led to a considerable change for the better in the hardness of rails turned out by French manufacturers. The machine is simple, based upon the distance sunk into the metal to be tested by the standard drill in a given number of revolutions, or, conversely, the number of turns required for a fixed perforation. However, new rails of any kind would improve most of our roads, although the new test would be an additional guarantee.

One of the earthquake family has just given the old Rock of Gibraltar a good shake. In the superstitious times, one would look on the like as an omen of something, and it may, just now, remind a great many that Spain has been always longing to get back that piece of her, lost in 1707, and still hopes to see the day when the English flag will fly above it no longer. In 1780, France and Spain united made a powerful effort to retake it, and if ever a soul of nationhood shall come into Spain, she will make another, aided or unaided. But that chance of re-conquest looks far off at present, and it could only come by the breaking of the Western alliance, and another fraternizing of the Latin flags above a grand armament of iron-clads in the straits.

Some of our American youth must have been alarmed, we think, by the late distressing rumor that the *peanut crop* in North Carolina had suffered severely on account of the bad weather. The rumor proved true,—but the modifying and mollifying tidings are now added that a larger area was planted to this fruit the present year than ever before, and hence, even with a two-thirds crop, the yield will be 20,000 bushels greater than in 1867. To many of our younger countrymen the peanut question is more exciting than the Presidential; a stringency in this crop is severer than a tightness in the loan market. Lovers of this delicacy will, therefore, appreciate our comments.

TOWN TOPICS.

Broadway in these days just preceding the holidays, with its bright show windows and its thronged stores, where so much that is tempting is displayed for sale, and so many come forward to buy, is in itself a striking commentary upon the predictions of coming ruin which were so freely indulged throughout the recent political canvass. Our people have as much money to spend, the poor are as well cared for, the wealthy live in quite as great luxury, the virtuous are as happy and the wicked as miserable at this time this year as in any preceding year that we can recall. The election of Grant has not ruined the country. The public honor and credit are not lost. In fact, the only lost things among us are the croakers themselves and their "lost *caws*."

The detective who mistook an innocent man, a few days since, for a pickpocket, and ordered him to leave a Broadway car, made a gross and inexcusable mistake. No respectable citizen for a moment should be placed in so unhappy a plight upon a mere suspicion, or a fancied resemblance to a thief. We know that the cars are infested by pickpockets, and that the only way to protect the public against them is to uphold the hands of the Police in the slight stretch of authority involved by driving them from the cars without waiting for the overt act. But the officers delegated for this delicate work ought to be discreet and wise. They ought to be sure of their man before they warn him.

During the late evanescent excitement over the now ancient and forgotten Fulton Ferry accident of a week or so ago, a suggestion was make by a correspondent in one of the Brooklyn papers that deserves to be brought up again, being, what so few of the many suggestions at such a time are, practical and practicable. The accident happened because the crowd of passengers at the front end of the boat had sunk the stem, and correspondingly raised the stern, with the working-rudder partially out of the water—thus, of course, lessening the usual power of the steering apparatus, while, in fact, the submerged bow made an unusual resistance to its influence. The remedy suggested for this constantly recurring difficulty with the always crowded boats, is that for so many years successfully used on our river and Sound steamers for trimming them laterally; namely, the use of heavy weights in casks or chests on rollers, so arranged as to be readily shifted in counteraction to the shifting cargo. These could be used below decks, and shifted fore and aft instead of from side to side, as in the large freighting steamers. The idea is at all events worth thinking about.

There is a general impression among housekeepers that gas companies are nothing more or less than incorporated swindlers; that they make out bills to their customers totally regardless of the amount of gas actually consumed, and with reference solely to the length of the days and nights as indicated by the almanac. And the worst of it is, that this swindle, if it be a swindle, is one which its victims are utterly powerless to avoid. The bills must be paid, however unjust or extortionate, or off goes the gas. It was, therefore, with pleasure that the public saw the announcement, in a report of a lecture by Dr. Doremus the other evening, that a company is already formed in this City, and a retort is actually in process of erection, for the supply to the public of the new oxygen lately brought into use in Paris, which is far cheaper, healthier and in every respect better than that furnished by our coal-gas companies. It is to be hoped that the new company will not allow itself to be bought off or dissuaded from carrying out its enterprise by the old gas monopolies.

The Governor elect has very properly declined the escort of the Seventy-first Regiment, on the occasion of his inauguration, on discovering that the honor would cost the City $5,000. The resolution of the Common Council making the appropriation has also been withdrawn. It never ought to have been offered.

The necessity of substantial wharves and piers and wide quays for this great commercial metropolis has long been apparent. The daily losses involved by the blockaded state of our river streets are simply incalculable. It is by no means uncommon for a cartman to spend an entire afternoon in transporting a single load from a pier to a warehouse only a few blocks distant. Swearing more terrible than that of the "army in Flanders," and great destruction of vehicles and horseflesh, are among the other evils of this lack of accommodation. When will our authorities take effective measures to secure to the enormous traffic of the City the accommodation it requires?

Presently we shall have our rivers on both sides of the City choked up with ice, and the Ferry Companies, in order to save their property from waste, will run their boats at such intervals as shall seem proper to them, whether convenient to the public or not. It does seem as if, in view of all the facilities science and mechanics have thrown in our way, nothing short of willful stupidity prevented the adoption of ample measures for the pulverization of the ice in such manner as to make the river transit sufficiently safe. Our City railroads have plows for clearing their tracks, and why should not our Ferry Companies have steam ice-plows at work in the rivers continually, smashing the ice so as to enable their boats not merely to make time, but passages? If other cities, whose people have to use ferries, find it beneficial to have ice-boats in their rivers, why should New-York and Brooklyn be left behind? That we do not have the advantages thus suggested is a confession of the lack of enterprise and the absence of the desire to furnish proper and necessary accommodations to passengers on the part of our Ferry Companies. What Company will take the lead in this matter, and avert the calamity of another Winter's controversy about bridges and who is to pay for them?

Richard Stillwell, pilot of the Williamsburg ferry-boat *Commodore Perry*, at near midnight of Tuesday last, presented himself, in a state of much anxiety, at the Station-house of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and told the very astounding story which is briefly as follows: Early in the evening he observed three men standing on the bow of the boat on the trip from Roosevelt-street to Williamsburg; they quarreled; then two of them threw the third one overboard; some of the deck hands saw the same thing; the boat was not stopped until it reached the Williamsburg slip; consequently the two men alluded to escaped; they were deliberately allowed to escape. Mr. Stillwell could hardly have any motive for making such a statement unless it were true, and if true, then the necessity of Police on the ferry-boats readily suggests itself. A ferry-boat constitutes an excellent post for a policeman, and there should be one on every boat, night and day—a policeman regularly authorized and uniformed, and his salary charged to the Ferry Company. When our pilots can look coolly upon such proceedings as Mr. Stillwell describes, and do nothing to protect the lives of citizens from the ravages of thieves and almost noon-day assassins, it becomes the duty of our Legislature to pass such a law as shall make it obligatory upon the Police Commissioners to appoint, and upon the Ferry Companies to pay for, the requisite number of officers to man the boats employed for the transportation of passengers.

THEATRICAL.

A Weekly Chapter About Plays and Players.

Although there is not as much preparation in this country over the Christmas entertainments as in England—where no sooner is one holiday piece fairly launched than the wits are set to work upon the next one—nevertheless, our enterprising managers show, by outward seeming at least, that the generous season has not been forgotten by them. If the reader will attentively peruse the playbills and advertisements for the coming week, he will observe that festive greeting, "Merry Christmas," at the head of them all. What more can the Christian playgoer ask? There is a class of people who will go to the theatre in holiday times—no matter what is acted; hence the American managers wisely conclude that it would be a waste of good things to produce any special novelty at this season. The season for those will be when the public is chary of its dollars, and business droops, or when rivalry presses and energetic competition is needed. None of the City theatres announce anything new for the coming week. Here and there, to be sure, a chip of novelty is to be added to the current attraction. For instance, a burlesque railroad scene is to be introduced in "Humpty Dumpty," in which a pigmy train of cars is to run over a giant; at the Circus a festival pantomime is to be produced to conclude the equestrian entertainments and excite the laughter of the little people; at the Bowery Theatre a relic of antiquity, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is to be exhibited.

In addition to the usual *matinées* on Wednesday and Saturday, day performances will be given on Christmas Day, at Niblo's Garden (of "After Dark")—at the Broadway Theatre (of the "Emerald Ring")—at the Olympic Theatre (of "Humpty Dumpty")—at the New-York Theatre (of "Blue Beard")—at Wood's Museum (of "Ixion")—and Christmas *matinées* will be given at the Bowery Theatre, at the New-York Circus, at the San Francisco, Bryants', and Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, and at every place of amusement in New-York City, except Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Grau is to give a grand Bal Masque at the French Theatre on Christmas Eve, and on that night and Christmas the perilously beautiful "Genevieve Brabant" goes to the Brooklyn Academy of Music, for the two evenings only.

The English version of Offenbach's "Barbe Bleu" will be performed for a second week at the New-York Theatre. The audiences last week were large, and quite decided in their approval of the efforts of the Worrell Sisters in this tantalizing work. Early in the new year these young ladies will produce "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

A new drop-curtain, painted by Mr. Richard Marston, is to be unfolded at Niblo's Garden to-morrow evening, after the first act of "After Dark." The Railroad Scene is still represented in this drama, permission having been purchased from Mr. Daly by the managers to continue its performance. The injunction is not removed, however, as some of the weekly here papers stated.

Manager Hayes, of the Olympic Theatre, is to go n the steamer of January 9, to England—the managerial Mecca!

The opening of Booth's Theatre is now fixed for January 15. There is an inclination exhibited to follow "Romeo and Juliet" with "Cymbeline," and we understand a proposition was made to Mrs. Scott-Siddons to appear in the piece.

When Mr. Tayleure and Mr. Fisk join heads in the management of Pike's Opera House, in March next, spectacular drama is to be the order of play, and fifty cents admission the popular standard under which operations are to be begun. For the first time there seems to be some probability of this handsome theatre being made to pay its way.

Mrs. Matilda Heron, it is said, meditates a withdrawal from the stage. She has been some time preparing a lecture that will embody her stage experiences, to be delivered early in the new year.

Two new theatres are to be opened in Brooklyn presently. The Old Wigwam in Fulton-avenue is being transformed into a theatre for a comedian named Donelly, and will be opened on the 24th; and a saloon in Fulton-street or Montague-street is being fitted for a variety entertainment, of which Capt. Morton Price and Miss Catherine Lucette are to give the principal share.

"Flor de The," Offenbach's celestial *bouffe*, is to be Mr. Grau's next production. One scene alone, painted in Paris for the piece, cost nearly 5,000f.

Miss Louise Kellogg is to give a concert in New Haven on Christmas Eve.

Mrs. E. L. Davenport was robbed of $700 worth of jewelry when in Portland. While she was performing her part at the theatre, the thief was performing his part at her hotel.

An anxious father lately interrupted a minstrel concert at New-Bedford, Mass., by dragging his truant daughter from the audience and giving her a smart shaking, amid the cries of "Put him out!" from the spectators.

Mlle. Janauschek closed a profitless engagement in Cincinnati last evening. A critic on the *Enquirer* mentioned in Tuesday's paper that when she delivered the line, "Emorden lassen kann sie mich, nicht richten," she carried away the whole house. A little German has a very powerful effect—sometimes.

Mme. Parepa-Rosa is said to have realized $78,000 from forty-nine performances on the Pacific shore. She is shortly due in this City.

Forrest is in Boston. Bogumil Dawison thinks of making another visit to this country. Annie Deland commences her first starring tour in Rochester on Tuesday next. E. L. Davenport played in Providence last night. Adelaide Phillips has accepted an engagement for two years to sing at the Grand Opera, Paris. Business at the New-Orleans, Mobile, Memphis and St. Louis theatres is failing away to starvation receipts. Mrs. Chanfrau has been seriously ill in Boston. Maggie Mitchell is in Pittsburg.

An inspection of public places of amusement has been made in Philadelphia. The law was found to have been fully complied with, except in the case of one of the doors of one of the places of amusement, which did not open outward. From the parties in charge of the theatres and other places of amusement information is received that they can be emptied in the following specified time: Academy of Music, in 8 minutes; Walnut-street Theatre, from 4½ to 5 minutes; Arch-street Theatre, 5 minutes; National Hall, 12 minutes; Concert Hall, 16 minutes; Eleventh-street Opera House, 12 minutes.

The "Genevieve Gendarmes" burlesque, by Dan Bryant and Nelse Seymour, is *encored* almost as often of an evening as the original is. It will be continued next week.

The San Francisco Minstrels have made a step in a right and profitable direction by the revival of the ancient Ethiopian opera, "Bone Squash Diablo." The piece has been produced with elaborate pictures, and the leading parts are taken by Birch and Backus.

The Foreign Drama.

Mr. Dion Boucicault took his farewell of the stage in Dublin on the 5th, as *Shaun the Post*, and on being called before the curtain at the end of the performance, delivered the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I would very much rather you had not called upon me to say farewell, but you have done so in such a spirit, and in such a way, that I must come to bid you good-by, though totally unprepared to make any observations. [Loud cheers.] I have not so announced it, but this is our last appearance on any stage, and there are peculiar reasons why I should come to play in this drama, and bid you farewell. [Loud cheers.] This is my native city ["We are proud of you," and applause.] My earliest associations are all connected with this place, ["More power," and loud cheers,] and perhaps a greater reason—I don't know whether it be really so—I like to think that you have received me more warmly than any others [tumultuous cheering, and a cry of "You are not appreciated anywhere else."] My better self ["Bring her out"] has been in the public service ever since she was a child [cheers]—twenty years [applause]—sixteen of which she has passed by my side ["Let her stand beside you now," and great cheers;] and I think, now that she has helped me to gain an honorable independence, it is time she should [loud applause, during which the rest of the sentence was lost,] and when she retires from public life the stage will no longer have any charm for me. ["You must come back," and cheers.] I intend to devote myself entirely to literary pursuits, and I shall endeavor to send you from time to time, pictures of Irish life and Irish character, better even than those of the "Collen Bawn and Arrah-na-Pogue;" and therefore, in the words of *O'Grady*, "though I shall not be here in person, I shall be with you in spirit any way." I do not know what literary value may be attached to these works, but they contain the true Irish heart, and every line is instinct with true Irish spirit. [Tremendous cheering.] I come, therefore, to bid you farewell. ["No, no."] And, hoping you may retain some pleasant memories of us, I can assure you that we shall never forget your unbounded kindness.

The latest new plays in London bear the following names: "A Loving Cup" (at the Royalty)—"Jolly Joe" (at the Alexandria)—"Curling Tongs and Irons" (at the Grecian)—"The Scarlet Mark" (at the Britannia)—"Pietra" (at the Haymarket)—and "The Striking Hour" (at the East London.)

The Austins with their "Lightning Drill" have reached London.

Mr. Buckstone is unable to appear on the stage in consequence of the state of his eye.

Mr. Sothern was to appear in Liverpool before the Christmas holidays, and during his engagement he will produce a new play written expressly for him by Mr. T. W. Robertson. The title is "Home," and the author will superintend its first production on any stage.

Mr. Bandman, it is said, will shortly marry Miss Milly Palmer, an English actress.

The *Court Journal* asks: "Are you curious to know what Mdlle. Schneider gains at the Théâtre des Variétés, now the favorite resort of every Parisian, and of all foreigners who spend a day or two in Paris? This year she has realized 90,000 francs, by appearing 250 times before the public. Now, if to this sum we add what she has gained by playing, during her month's holiday, in different towns of France, the amount will come to 130,000 francs."

The veto of the censure forbidding the performance of M. Victorien Sardou's new comedy, "La Dévote," has been canceled by the Emperor, to the great delight of French play-goers.

"L'Enfant de Trente-six Meres," (The Child with Thirty-six Mothers,) a four-act vaudeville by MM. Guenee and Jaime *fils*, has been produced at the Theatre Dejazet, Paris. The thirty-six mothers with whom the hero is provided consist of an equal number of work girls, who have each spent a night at his bedside nursing him through a severe illness.

FINE ARTS.

Sale of "Ruggles Gems."

The admirers of the "Ruggles Gems" will have an opportunity next Wednesday evening of attending a sale of these beautiful and popular works of art, which are now becoming very rare. Messrs. Leeds & Miner will sell at auction, at their Art Galleries on Broadway, something like a hundred of these "Gems" from the private collection in possession of the widow of Dr. Ruggles. They will be on exhibition at these Galleries from to-morrow until the day of sale; and, having had a private view of them before their public display, we are able to say that among them are some of the finest specimens of the works of the remarkable and lamented artist whose name they bear. Dr. Ruggles was a true artist as well as a man of genius. It was only a year or two before his death that he set to work in earnest throwing off these bright and charming little bits of color; and whether it was some quaint or venerable scene in Venice, Rouen or Rome, whether it was an American landscape, a marine view, or a piece of sky work, he put into it a brilliancy of color, and a charm of light and purity, that speedily secured for him a well-deserved popularity. He threw them off from his easel with the most extraordinary facility and rapidity, and had Providence spared his life a few years longer, he would have contributed more than any other living artist to the development of a love of artistic beauty among the American people. But, unfortunately, his work was cut short ere it was well begun, and now we can only cherish all the more the little he has left us. As we have already said, there are some exquisite and delightful pieces among the pictures to be sold on Wednesday next; and we have no doubt they will be eagerly sought for by people of taste, especially at this holiday season, when no more beautiful or acceptable gift can be found than a "Ruggles Gem."

BRIEF NOTES.

Philadelphia is to have a new city hall on Independence-square. The good citizens are told that a limited sum of money, to be raised by special taxation, is to be appropriated yearly toward defraying the expense.

The freedmen of Raleigh, N. C., are having furnished them a series of popular lectures, treating of the practical affairs of life, industry, economy and the nature of contracts.

The first shad of the season has reached Richmond.

The Grand Jury failed to find an indictment against Jesse Thompson, at Vicksburg, who, the telegraph said, had confessed that he killed Gen. Hindman, and he was discharged.

The President of the National Labor Union writes to the Baltimore *Sun* that that organization is not only opposed to a return to specie payment, but opposed to making money out of gold and silver at all. They want an exclusive paper currency.

The four members of Mr. L. M. Hubby's family in Cleveland, Ohio, who were injured by the blowing up of his house by gasoline, are all mending. Miss Ella Hubby, the one most seriously burnt, is rapidly recovering.

A Virginian who disputed the assertion that it is no more apt to rain at about the time of equinoxes than about the 20th of any month, examined his own record and found that the average number of days on which rain fell from the 16th to the 25th, inclusive, of the months of March, May, July and September, from 1850 to 1868, was: March, 3⅔; May, 3 4-9; July, 3 5-9; September, 2 18-15.

The City Treasurer of Boston received on Friday $450,000 as taxes, it being the last day of the summons. This is a larger sum than was ever before received in one day in that city.

The agent of a Lowell manufacturing company has had a telegraph wire stretched from his bedroom to the mills, that he may be notified at any hour, night or day, of fire or other calamity there. To most people bad news travels fast enough by the ordinary channels.

It is said that Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson will soon give a series of readings in Boston to a select class, selecting passages from various authors, and commenting upon them as he reads.

The balance of the Massachusetts State scrip due the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, was issued on Thursday, making the total received above $700,000 currency, or $500,000 in sterling exchange.

The West Virginia Legislature has changed the name of the State College from "Agricultural" to the University of West Virginia.

Business men of Cincinnati propose giving policies of insurance against accidents to their most active firemen on New-Year's Day.

A citizen of Pointe Coupee, La., recently leased his land to a quiet, industrious and intelligent negro; whereupon a committee of three formally entered their protest in behalf of the citizens at large, as they had "found from sad experience that it is bad policy to rent land to the colored people where there are no white persons on the place." He was asked to "take due notice and govern himself accordingly."

The late Isaac Barton, of Philadelphia, left legacies to fifteen institutions, of which six, including the "Philadelphia School of Design for Women" and the "Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania," are exclusively for the interests of women. To the last named institution his bequest will amount to $60,000.

The St. Louis police recently, by express direction of the Mayor, overhauled, in one of the streets of that city, a wagon belonging to a powder company, which contained over 1,300 pounds of powder, and the Mayor insists that the Police shall enforce the ordinance against such parties or else bear the responsibility.

A lady teacher in Monticello, Sullivan County, recently punished one of her pupils because he refused to pile wood in the entry, the lad demurring that he didn't go to school to pile wood. She was tried last week for the second time, and the jury brought in a verdict of no cause of action. On the first trial the jury disagreed.

Gen. Jubal A. Early has written a long letter to the Savannah *News* to disprove its correspondent's statement that Stonewall Jackson once recommended a night attack to be made by assailants stripped naked and armed with bowie knives.

A Savannah paper says that Alexander H. Stephens has been offered $25,000 for his first volume of *The War Among the States*, and that the second volume is rapidly approaching completion.

Scott County, Ky., is to have a baby show on Christmas. Fifty-eight entries have already been made.

The school fund of Arkansas amounts to $277,783 97. The assessed value of the taxable property of the State is $75,000,000.

OBITUARY.

Chief Justice Robertson.

On Friday evening last Anthony L. Robertson, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, died at his residence in this City, after about a week's illness, of congestion of the lungs. He was first elected to the Superior Court Bench in November, 1859, and reëlected in November, 1865. The official term of a Judge of that Court being six years, his time would have expired, had not death intervened, Jan. 1, 1872. Chief Justice Robertson was born in this City in June, 1808, and was, therefore, over 60 years old at the time of his death. He received his education at Columbia College, where he graduated about the year 1825. Having chosen law as a profession, he was duly admitted, after having passed the usual probationary period in a law office. In those days, a student of law was, according to the practice pursued in this State, compelled to produce evidence of the fact that he had pursued the study of law for seven years in the office of a regular and reputable practitioner, before he could be admitted to the full privileges and rights of Attorney and Counselor. There was a rule, however, which provided that a graduate of any college or university might have two years of this seven deducted, provided he had pursued a full course of the classics.

Happily this rule was abrogated when the Constitution of 1846 went into operation, and since then a young man can apply for admission to the Bar whenever he deems himself able to pass an examination. The subject of our notice, having been duly admitted to the Bar, entered upon the duties of the profession with much zeal and industry, and had acquired considerable reputation as a safe and prudent counselor, and a zealous advocate, when, in 1846, he was called from the Bar to succeed Mr. Lewis M. Sandford as Assistant Vice-Chancellor of the State, for the First Judicial District. In 1848 the offices of Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor were abolished in pursuance of the Judiciary act of 1847, and the Constitution of 1846, and Judge Robertson went out of office. In the same year, however, (1848,) he was appointed Surrogate of the County of New-York, to fill the vacancy occurring in consequence of the resignation of Hon. Charles McVean. This office he held until he was succeeded by the late Alexander W. Bradford. In 1859, as above stated, he was a candidate in the Democratic Convention for nomination for Justice of the Superior Court. His competitors at that time were Mr. Malcolm Campbell and Mr. John T. Doyle. On the first ballot, Mr. Campbell received the highest vote and Mr. Robertson the lowest. On the second ballot, Mr. Doyle was ahead of both his competitors, and in all probability he would have received the nomination on the third ballot, had not Mr. Campbell, with rare magnanimity, promptly withdrawn his name in favor of Judge Robertson, who was nominated immediately afterward, and elected by a heavy majority. He has served on the Bench of the Superior Court continuously since Jan. 1, 1860, a period of nearly nine years. Immediately after his reëlection he was chosen by his associates to fill the chair of Chief Justice of the Superior Court. This position he filled up to the time of his death with fairness and ability, and in such a way as has proved eminently satisfactory to the members of the Bar and others who have had occasion to transact business before him. In 1867 the Chief Justice was one of the delegates selected to the Constitutional Convention from this City. While in Albany he took an active part in the struggle made to secure a reorganization of the judicial system of this State. His sudden and unexpected demise has left a vacancy on the Bench of his Court which, although it may be well and speedily filled, the appointee of the Governor can scarcely hope to wear the mantle of the Chief Justice with as much dignity, grace and satisfaction to all as did he whose loss the public are now called upon to mourn. In his social relations he was genial and frank, and was noted for the urbanity of his manner. As a lawyer he was a prudent counselor, a diligent, zealous and faithful advocate. As a judge he was dignified and courteous. Being naturally a man imbued with a strong sense of justice, he became especially noted as an equity Judge. Many of the decisions rendered by him at General Term will be referred to and quoted by other judicial tribunals long after the occasion that called them forth shall have passed from the memory of man. Aside from the loss as a prominent member of the Judiciary, his sudden death will be deeply and sincerely lamented by his numerous friends with whom he was accustomed to meet in private life. At the time of his death he was Vice-President of the Manhattan Club, and he had for many years been one of the Governors of the Union Club of this City. He lived and died a bachelor, and hence it is fair to presume that "clubs" had more attraction for him than for some men who are surrounded by members of their families, and to whom the happiness of wedded life is more than all the joys to be derived from "clubs."

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURTS, BY REASON OF THE DEATH OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The day being Saturday, only two or three of the State and City Courts were in session. The great Erie case being on argument in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge Cardozo, no notice whatever was taken, either by the Bench or Bar, of the Chief Justice's death in that branch. Arguments were made, and the Court was adjourned precisely as though the sad calamity had not happened.

The only branch of the Superior Court in session was the Chambers and Special Term, held by Judge Jones. After the transaction of a little *ex parte* business, Mr. O'Gorman, the Counsel to the Corporation, in a few words moved that, in consequence of the death of the Chief Justice, this Court adjourn out of respect to his memory. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Ira Shafer, Judge Jones very feelingly remarked that he concurred in what had been said. The Chief Justice of that Court had been suddenly, and consequently very unexpectedly taken from his seat on that Bench by the hand of death. At another time, perhaps, the Bar and the Bench would express the prevalent feeling as to the worth of their departed friend and the loss sustained by his death. At present he could only direct that this Court stand adjourned until Tuesday morning next. The Clerk was directed to enter on the minutes the fact of the adjournment and the occasion thereof.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term was held by Judge Barrett.

Mr. Clarence A. Seward arose and said that he had been requested by some of his brethren of the Bar to make a motion to the Court of a most unpleasant nature. He desired that for that day the wheels of justice might be arrested, for the reason that the Angel of Death had arrested, while in the midst of a useful and honorable career, one of the prominent members of the Bench of New-York City. As his Honor was aware, and perhaps the most of those present already knew, that last evening the Honorable Anthony L. Robertson, Chief-Justice of the Superior Court of this City, died at his residence after a very brief illness. The speaker said he met him a week ago yesterday in the apparent enjoyment of health and vigor. To-day he "sleeps that sleep that knows no waking." The Angel of Death has entered the corridor of life and taken from among us, in the height of his usefulness as a lawyer and a judge whom we all respected. It seems, said the speaker, that these sudden deaths are occurring frequently in our profession. They serve one useful purpose at least, and that is to remind us that we all are mortal, and may at any moment be called upon to render our account to the Great Judge of all. The only consolation we have is, that the Chief Justice has left behind an example worthy of imitation. May we, like him, so live that when our day of departure comes, while our friends mourn our loss, society may have reason to rejoice that we have passed through the world. I move this Court do now adjourn.

Mr. Edward Gilbert seconded the motion of Mr. Seward to adjourn. In doing so he remarked that it had been his fortune to come frequently before the Chief Justice in the practice of his profession. He could bear ample testimony to the uniform kindness, courtesy and thoughtfulness with which their departed friend had treated the members of the profession who practiced in his Court. This was especially true as to the younger members of the Bar. In his demeanor he was always quiet, and apparently not ambitious to trumpet his talents or his learning to the world. He was always patient, attentive and at times laborious.

Judge Barrett, in granting the motion to adjourn out of respect to the memory of Judge Robertson, said that he, in common with the entire Bench and Bar, had received a severe shock upon the announcement of the sudden demise of the Chief Justice. It was exceedingly unexpected. But a few days ago he had met him at the banquet given by the New-York Bar to the Attorney-General of the United States. Judge Robertson was then in really good health and spirits—so much so that the speaker remarked as much to him during the evening. Judge Robertson replied in substance, that it was enough to make one joyous and happy to see gathered together so many of the members of the Bench and Bar of the country; that he was glad to meet so many of those he had known and associated with in other days at a meeting of that character. Thereupon Judge Barrett remarked, that while at times he felt as though he could enjoy the festivities of a brilliant and talented assemblage of persons like that, at other times he felt as though he was more at home in the chimney corner; that was a place that he was fond of. To this remark of mine, said the speaker, Judge Robertson replied, half jocular and half serious, "Ah, my dear Judge Barrett, that is all very well for you who are surrounded by all the ties that go to make domestic life enjoyable, but as for me, I have no chimney corner." As soon as he made this remark, said Judge Barrett, I felt half sorry for having alluded to his lonely domestic life. He was never married. In conclusion, Judge Barrett said that, as a Judge on the equity side of the Court, his decisions were always judicious, and exhibited much thought and careful research. He was a fit Chief Justice to follow in the footsteps of two such men as Judges Oakley and Duer. His opinions given while on the Bench were more numerous than those of any other member of that Court.

The Judge then directed an adjournment of the Court, in pursuance of the motion, until Monday morning next. A meeting of the New-York Bar will doubtless be called at an early day. It is understood that the funeral will take place on Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from Dr. Paxton's Church on Fifth-avenue.

At a special meeting of the Manhattan Club, convened last evening, Mr. A. Belmont presiding, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Anthony Lispenard Robertson, the upright magistrate, the useful citizen, the erudite scholar and the genial friend, whose sudden death we are now called to deplore, deserves honorable mention in the annals of this Club, and the recorded homage of a sincere and affectionate respect; and that, in token alike of our grief for his loss and of our esteem for his virtues, the members of this Club be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Club-house, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, to attend his funeral.

Mr. E. L. Curtis paid an eloquent tribute to the virtues of the deceased.

Dr. Usher Parsons.

The death of Dr. Usher Parsons, the last surviving commissioned officer of Commodore Perry's fleet in the memorable battle of Lake Erie, is announced by the telegraph. He died in Providence, R. I., where he has resided for several years, at the ripe old age of 80. He was born in Alfred, York County, Me., and was the youngest son of one of the pioneer settlers of that old town. He obtained his early education at the neighboring schools and academy, and finished his medical studies under the eminent Dr. John Warren, of Boston. At the age of 23 he entered the navy as a Surgeon's Mate, and immediately joined the frigate *John Adams* soon after the declaration of war in 1812. The officers and crew of the vessel volunteered for service on the lakes.

Dr. Parsons left Black Rock, where he was at first stationed, for Erie, with the vessels that had been armed and equipped, and reached that place June 14, 1813. As soon as Perry's whole squadron were ready for service they went to Put-in-Bay. Great sickness prevailed in the fleet; the two senior medical officers were disabled, and the whole of their duties devolved on Dr. Parsons.

In the battle which ensued, Sept. 10, he was the only medical officer on duty, and was on board the flagship *Lawrence*, commanded by Perry, which bore the brunt of the battle. The floor of the room in which he received the wounded was at nearly the level of the water, so that they and the surgeon were exposed to the fire of the battle, and two were killed after passing from his hands. The following letter shows the estimate placed by the commander on his professional services. Addressing the Secretary of the Navy, he writes:

Of Dr. Usher Parsons, Surgeon's Mate, I cannot say too much. In consequence of the sickness of Drs. Barton and Horseley, the duties of operating, dressing and attending nearly one hundred wounded and as many sick devolved entirely on him. I can only say, Sir, that in the event of my having another command, I should consider myself peculiarly fortunate in having him with me as Surgeon.

(Signed) O. H. PERRY.

After the battle, the wounded from the other vessels were received on board the *Lawrence* and sent to Erie, where the Court-house was made a hospital, Dr. Parsons retaining charge of them. He was ordered to rank as full Surgeon from the day of the battle, and received his commission as such the following April. He remained in charge of the wounded till the following May, when he was ordered on board the *Lawrence*.

In November, 1814, Dr. Parsons, at the request of Commodore Perry, was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to the new frigate *Java*, at Baltimore, as chief Surgeon of that noble vessel; he joined her in the following May, and sailed in January, 1816, for the Mediterranean. He returned in her to Boston in February, 1817, and after a year's leave of absence he was ordered to the *Guerriere*, Capt. McDonough, and sailed in July, 1818, to Russia, and thence to the Mediterranean. He there obtained leave to travel for the improvement of his health, and passed the following Winter in the hospitals and medical schools of Paris and London; returned in the Spring, and was stationed two years in Charlestown Navy-yard. During that time he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in Dartmouth College. After a year or two he settled in general practice in Providence, and was appointed Professor in Brown University. He has resided there ever since, excepting one Winter spent in Philadelphia as Professor in the Jefferson Medical College, and one Winter in Paris and London. He resigned his commission in the navy in 1823, having held it more than ten years.

Dr. Parsons is author of several medical works, a volume on diseases of sea-faring men, first published in 1822, one on the art of making anatomical preparations, 1830, a volume of Boylston and Fiske Prize Essays, 1838. He also wrote the *Life of Sir William Pepperrell, Sketches of the Lives of Eminent Physicians of Rhode Island*, and several historical and medical pamphlets. He received the honorary degree of A. M. from Harvard and Brown, was for three years President of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and in 1853 was elected First Vice-President of the American Medical Association.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Loew Bridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Taking down the Broadway Bridge appears to cause few remarks from the Press, and when they have spoken they have rather been in favor of the removal. It appears to me the bridge, at certain periods was a great convenience, notwithstanding its needless height. When the snow-slush is a foot thick, and the street blocked up with stages and trucks in a dead lock, it is a great accommodation to have a bridge to cross. It is almost impossible for women and children to cross Broadway, near Fulton-street, at such times; and if men get over it is at the risk of being covered with filth. Before the bridge was built, the writer has walked from Liberty-street to near Wall before getting across. At that time the papers were continually talking about "relief to Broadway;" but since the bridge was built, that has ceased. I think we shall hear it again on the first thaw after a heavy snowstorm, when crowds will be seen standing at the corners wondering how they shall be able to get over the street. If the bridge is an injury to private property, the owners should be remunerated for the damage; not that a few shopkeepers, because their business is injured, or they think it is, should be the means of inconveniencing the whole public by having it removed.

If that were the case with railroads, every farmer would have the power of stopping the road going over his land, because he thought it injured it—and there would not be a railroad in the country.

B.

Steam-Heated Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent article on railroad accommodations gives an undue preference to the Western over Eastern railroads in the present most popular method of heating passenger cars. This method of steam-heated cars is the invention of Mr. Baker, of Baker, Smith & Co., of this City, and is in practical use on the New-Haven Railroad, Erie, Lake Shore, Hudson River, Flushing, Michigan Southern and other railroads, and is now in preparation for the Newark and Bloomfield, Morris and Essex and other Eastern railroads. It takes but little room in a car, one seat only being removed, and the pipes connect and run alongside and under each seat, thereby keeping the feet warm, which admits of proper ventilation overhead, and it thus evenly distributes the heat to each and every seat and passenger without the freezing and roasting process struggling for the mastery in the old-fashioned way. The great danger of fire in accidental collisions is almost entirely removed, the boiler being placed in one end or corner of each car, the water surrounding the fire, which is confined in a cast-iron cylinder. The cost is about $400 per car. The room saved in ten cars would be 60 seats, or one car in ten. Please give the Eastern invention the proper credit, as all passengers do who ride in the cars heated by steam.

Yours respectfully, J. L. DOUGLASS.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1868.

Our City Railways—Proposed Safeguards.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read your excellent editorial on the prevention of accidents on steam railways, and wish to call your attention to the same subject with respect to our horse railways, by which so many men, women and children are maimed and killed during the year.

It would be very easy to fix our City cars so that a prostrate person could not be run over, but would be pushed along or to one side, until the car could be stopped.

The fixture should come down to about an inch above the track—and might be attached to the wheel-boxes, so as not to be affected by the springing and jolting of the body of the car.

Commending this home-subject to your philanthropy, I am, very truly, DAILY READER.

"The Children."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of Dec. 6, a poem entitled "The Children," the authorship of which is given to the distinguished novelist Charles Dickens. The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, *National Intelligencer* and many other journals, have recently published the poem with the same credit. Permit me, in justice to the author, to make a correction. The poem entitled "The Children" was written by Chas. M. Dickinson, a young lawyer residing at Binghamton, N. Y., when about eighteen years of age, and was published in the *Garland*, the last work compiled by the late Mrs. Kirkland. W.

New-York, Dec. 11, 1868.

Midnight Robbery and Attempted Murder.

From the Richmond (Va.) State Journal, Dec. 17.

Last Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, a German butcher, named Andrew Schurman, who lives about a half mile from the city limits, and near the Nine Mile road, was aroused by a noise in the rear of his dwelling. He opened his door and, without seeing anything, fired off his pistol to frighten away the supposed thieves. He then locked his door, but had hardly turned his back when a sudden rush was made from without toward it. It was burst open, and before Mr. Schurman could defend himself, he was knocked down senseless. The thieves then proceeded to beat Mrs. Schurman on the head, breast, stomach and lower limbs, and inflicted on her such severe injuries, that she was found in an insensible condition. They then ransacked the house in search of money and valuables. They obtained only $2 50 in money, but carried off a lot of meat, a gun and a pistol. Their victims were left insensible, and their situation was not discovered until next morning. Prompt medical assistance was rendered by Drs. Waring and Brauer. Mrs. Schurman was pronounced to be in a very critical condition. Her skull was found to be fractured, and it is feared that she also received internal injuries. The injuries to Mr. Schurman was found to be less serious, though severe.

Constable C. W. Robinson arrested yesterday afternoon a colored man named Frank Taylor and his young son, who was in the employ of the Schurmans at the time the assault and robbery was made, as parties concerned in the act. They were committed for examination next Monday. Four other colored men were, it is alleged, participants in the affair, and the constable is on their track.

The Young Murder Case.

The testimony in the Young murder case closed at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday. The most important feature of the day was the admission of the following testimony of Mrs. Clem, the accused party, given before the Coroner's Jury:

"I was at my own house or at my brother's, all the afternoon of the murder; Abrams came to my brother about half past one; he came to my house about half past two or three in the afternoon, and left near five; I saw my brother pass our house about four o'clock; a man was with him; they were riding together; he was coming south on Alabama-street; don't know who the other man was; Mr. Brown, a paper-hanger, and his son, my hired colored girl, Jane, and my mother, were there at the same time; no other persons were about the house; I can't give any description of the man; did not have a fair view of him on account of the shrubbery; I heard nothing of my cousin, Cravers Hartman, being in town; have not seen him for several years."

It was expected that the case would be submitted to the jury by Saturday.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

You can buy, at a very low price, an elegant silver-plated Tea Set, Ice Pitcher Set, Coffee Urn, Tureen, or fancy articles in great variety, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, manufactured in the best manner on their own premises, and under their special supervision, by the LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., the oldest plated warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Grape Wine for Holidays.—Speer's Port Grape Wine, raised in New-Jersey, has for years been used for parties and weddings, and is so celebrated for the New-Year table, that the first families in London and Paris are not without it. Store No. 243 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Champagne.

Received of late, a fresh supply of Moet & Chandon's VERZENAY AND VIN IMPERIAL, (GREEN SEAL.) of the Vintage 1865.

For sale with all the first-class dealers in wines in this City. ANTHONY OECHS.

New-York, Dec. 15, 1868.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Silver-Plated Ware

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer at retail the entire stock of Silver-plated Ware, as manufactured by the Manhattan Plate Company, consisting in part of Tea Sets on Nickle Silver, Castors, Soup Tureens, Cake Caskets, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c. HIRAM YOUNG & REED.
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

Do you want a Timekeeper? If so, ask your watchmaker for a Bonel and Courvoisier Nickel Watch; Prize Medal awarded at London, Paris and Swiss Expositions, for best performance. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., (up stairs,) only wholesale agents for the manufacturers.

A Most Suitable Holiday Present—No fancy prices—to a smoker is, undoubtedly, a genuine MEERSCHAUM, which POLLAK & SON sell at manufacturers' prices at their stores, No. 485 Broadway, near Broome-st., and No. 27 John-st., middle of block. Also repairing.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

MARRIED.

Mears—Kemp.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at Calvary Church, by Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D., Charles E. Mears to Emma, daughter of James Kemp.

DIED.

Bow.—On Friday, Dec. 18, 1868, Oliver Bow, aged 70 years.

His funeral will take place at the residence of his son, William H. Bow, No. 134 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

Close.—On Saturday, Dec. 19, Jennie E., daughter of Aaron and Harriett U. Close, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 209 West 38th-st., without further notice.

Hewitt.—On Friday, Dec. 18, Marion, relict of Alexander Hewitt, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, John Gilroy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 19 West 22d-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Hurley.—At Fordham, on Saturday, Dec. 19, after a short but severe illness, Maria E., wife of Peter Hurley, in the 69th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot for the 10¼ A. M. train from 26th-st. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

Martin.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 19, Charles L. Martin, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services this day, (Sunday,) the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 19 Great Jones-st., without further notice.

Perry.—At her residence, No. 35 East 21st-st., on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Ann Perry, daughter of the late Capt. E. C. Gardner, of Newport, R. I.

Funeral will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Providence and Newport papers please copy.

Robertson.—On Friday evening, Dec. 18, of pneumonia, Hon. Anthony L. Robertson, aged 60 years.

Members of the Judiciary and the Bar and friends generally are invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Paxton's,) corner of 5th-av. and 11th-st., on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Sommers.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 19, in the 70th year of his age, of pneumonia, Rev. Charles G. Sommers, D. D., at his residence, No. 17 St. Mark's-place.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Shay.—At Wilton, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, William Shay, aged 59 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 138th-st., Wilton, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 12½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Harlem Bridge at 12 M.

Death of Dr. Isaac Cummings, of the Demilt Dispensary.—At a meeting of the physicians attached to the Demilt Dispensary, held Dec. 16, 1868, with the object of uniting in an expression of their sentiments regarding the death of the late House Physician of that institution, Dr. Isaac Cummings, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us by death our late colleague, Isaac Cummings, M. D., while yet in the prime of life, and at a period of greatest usefulness, we therefore

Resolve, That we recognize in this dispensation of Providence the loss of a highly esteemed friend and valued counselor; that the Demilt Dispensary has in him lost one of its oldest and ablest officers; that the poor, who seek its benefits, have lost a good and skillful physician; and that the profession has lost an eminent member.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his family in their bereavement, as well as in the affliction of those who will miss his uniform kindness and honest advice.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the medical journals and in the daily papers of this City; that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased and to the Board of Managers of the Demilt Dispensary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Being about to remove on 1st of January, we are prepared to to close out, AT RETAIL, our splendid wholesale stock of

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CHRISTMAS APPEAL
FOR THE
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Christmas Day is at hand. The day of "good will" to all classes and conditions of men. The prosperous will meet at bountiful tables, and long-separated families reunite, and the children above all have their merriest holidays. Will the fortunate remember the unfortunate in this season of joy? Outside of comfortable homes, in dark lanes and alleyways, in garrets and cellars, on docks and in market-places of this City, are now thousands of homeless, half-starved, thinly-clad, uncared-for children, shivering barefooted in snow and wet, growing up in ignorance and crime, to be the dangers of the City, or burdens to all.

The Children's Aid Society is especially the guardian of this class—the poor children of New-York. It desires, in this Christmas season, to make at least one happy day for these young victims of misfortune and poverty. In its five Lodging-houses for boys and girls are sheltered, partly fed and clothed, during the year, about 10,461 different boys and 1,283 girls; number of meals provided in 1867-1868, 151,448, and of lodgings, 107,790. Of the boys, over 7,000 were orphans.

In its twenty Industrial Schools were 5,609 different children during the year; about 237,000 meals were given and over 6,500 garments; some $8,000 were spent for bread.

During the past year 2,286 persons, mostly children, were provided with homes and employment in the country.

We desire to provide a good Christmas dinner for this great multitude of children, (and let it be remembered that our newsboys lost their Thanksgiving dinner through the neglect of their patrons.) We wish to put warm clothes and shoes on great numbers, and to provide a home for a large Christmas party of homeless children in the West.

The cost of a home we reckon at $20. Who will help a child of the streets to a permanent place and work in the West?

THE PRESSING NEED OF AID.

But we feel it necessary to ask here from the public for some more permanent assistance than the gifts for Christmas.

Our work has increased beyond our means; and the "Newsboys' Building Fund" has probably withdrawn some of our largest subscriptions from the current work of the Society. Unless generous donations are made we shall be obliged to close some of our lodging-houses in this inclement season, and suspend or limit our parties to the West.

Such a limitation to our work would be most injurious to these unfortunate children, and would let loose on society great numbers of boys who would become thieves, vagabonds and criminals.

The Trustees of this Society have never appealed, during the sixteen years of its existence, in vain for aid from the public, and they have sufficient confidence in the humanity and religion of the community to believe that the work will not now be suffered to be contracted.

All gifts of clothing and food may be sent to the Central Office, No. 8 East 4th-st. Old clothing will be sent for. Money or checks can be sent to this office, or to the undersigned. HOWARD POTTER,
President pro tem., No. 59 Wall-st.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer,
Metropolitan National Bank,
or to
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
No. 8 East 4th-st., New-York.

DR. J. HUNT STILLWELL, OF NO. 198 Bleecker-st., treats Deafness and Catarrh successfully. A legal guarantee given that if the cure be not permanent, the patient will be at no expense whatever. Dr. Stillwell is the inventor of the celebrated patent, Invisible Organic Vibrator for incurable deafness. Among his recent successes is a relative of the Vice-President elect of the United States. A Treatise on deafness, catarrh and scrofula, in all its forms, with means of relief and cure, will be sent to any address, free.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

DETECTIVE BUSINESS OF EVERY description attended to; divorces obtained and evidence found, if existing; male and female detectives constantly in attendance. WILDEY & CO., No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 18.

VANILLA, VANILLA, VANILLA, VANILla, Vanilla, Vanilla Beans.—Vanilla Beans, prime quality, for sale by TAFT & TYLER, Drug Importers, No. 54 Cedar-st.

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A MUSICAL GEM.
Just published a beautiful collection of Vocal and Instrumental Music, entitled
THE OPERA BOUFFE.
Comprising the choicest pieces from Offenbach's celebrated operas of
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, LA BELLE HELENE, BARBE-BLEUE (Blue-Beard,) ORPHEUS, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Boards, $2 50; Cloth, $3; Cloth, full gilt, $4. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.
"Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, have just issued one of the most charming musical works of the season, being a selection from the operas of that sparkling composer, Offenbach. This volume, which is a very elegant one, will give the public the peculiar merits of the present popular composer of the day. It will form a very acceptable Christmas gift."—*Frank Leslie's, Dec. 19.*
DITSON & CO., Publishers,
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ELEGANT AND COSTLY BOOKS.
Messrs. LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, of Clinton Hall, Astor-place, will sell by auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock, the choicest collection of modern books, in rich and costly bindings, ever offered for sale in this City. The catalogue embraces all the popular works and authors of the day. The various editions, new and fresh stock, are specially adapted for holiday gifts, as well as the library and the drawing-room. Catalogue ready, and books on exhibition day and evening. See advertisement in another column.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.
ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OUT TO-DAY:
THE ONLY CHRISTMAS STORY FOR 1868.
THE LIGHT OF HOME.
By JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq.
Dramatic, Humorous, Exquisitely Printed
Your newsdealer has it.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE Academy of Music, Rev. Walter Delafield, Minister in charge. Services—10½ A. M.; 3½ P. M.; 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.

DEDICATION, DEC. 20, 1868.—THE NEW Methodist Episcopal Church, in Perry-st., near Greenwich, erected by the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the use of the Bank-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, will be dedicated on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, 1868, by Rev. Bishop Janes D. D. Preaching by the Bishop at 10½, followed by the dedicatory service. Sunday School, under the superintendence of R. E. Selmes, Esq., at 1½ P. M.; eminent speakers will address the school. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. C. D. Foss, Pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York. Preaching at 7 P. M. by Rev. W. H. Ferris D. D., Presiding Elder of New-York District, New-York Conference. The friends of City evangelization and Church extension are cordially invited to be present. W. W. CORNELL, President of the New-York City Sunday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES—SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock.
New-York—Harvard Hall, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av. Lecturer, W. W. Niles. Subject—"The Divine Unity."
Harlem—Hanson's Hall, 3d-av., near 128th-st. Lecturer, Oliver Dyer. Subject—"Practical Religion."
Greenpoint—Continental Hall, Franklin-st. Lecturer, Albert Smith. Subject—"The Word."
Gowanus—Day's Hall, 4th-av., corner 16th-st. Lecturer, Rev. J. C. Ager. Subject—"The Spiritual World."
Jersey City—Cooper's Hall, Newark-av. Lecturer, L. T. Williams. Subject—"The Doctrine of Life."

DR. BOYNTON WILL GIVE AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Dec. 20, at the Cooper Institute, on the *Old and New Testament—Events in the Life of Christ*; illustrating the same by brilliant paintings produced on canvas by the calcium light. The harmony of Science and Revelation. Music by the same sweet voice that so delighted the audience last Sunday evening. Admission 10 cents, to cover expenses. Open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL OF FREE GRACE, East 19th-st., near 1st-av.—Services on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Collection in behalf of the "Shepherd's Fold." Chapel of the "Living Waters," No. 607 East 14th-st. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting THURSDAYS, at 7½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after morning service. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers. Preaching in the evening by Rev. John Thomson, D. D. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

LAY PREACHING AT BROOKES' ASSEMbly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st. and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 2-av., every SUNDAY afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Speakers next Sunday—in Broome-st. Mr. G. W. Hillman; in 3d-av., Mr. W. O. Stoddard. Singing conducted by Messrs. Hillman and Benjamin. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Following the Lord Fully*; and at 7 o'clock P. M.; subject—*The Wedding Garment*. The evening service will be followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Seats free. All are invited.

RELIGION OF HUMANITY.—A LECTURE will be given by Mr. Henry Edger, in the Hall of the German Independent Congregation of Hoboken, in Meadow-av., between 5th and 6th sts., on THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Constructive Free Thought, Religion of Humanity the Natural Ultimation of Modern Free Inquiry.*

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. Dawson, at 10½ A. M. 7 P. M. Sunday School Missionary Association connected with the Church; prominent speakers expected. The public invited.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF Howard Division, No. 97, Sons of Temperance, will be celebrated in the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, between Prince and Spring sts. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. Discourse by Rev. William Reid, Pastor of the Church.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Solomon Seeking Pleasure Without God.* General Bible Class at 2¾ P. M. All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. Alex. R. Thomson, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P.M.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, 48th-st., near 9th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. Baker, D.D., also at 7 P. M., by Rev. Henry R. McCready, a popular clergyman from Ireland. Seats free. A cordial invitation extended to all.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4, interspersed with short addresses by visitors.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. Durbin, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed, on *The Sixth Victory*. Sabbath School anniversary at 2 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Church, on 6th-av., opposite Amity-st. Subject—*Why are not more of our Sunday School Children Converted.*

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School in the chapel at 2½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by Rev. W. McAllister. The Sunday School will give a grand entertainment on CHRISTMAS EVENING, at 7 P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—DIvine service will be held on SUNDAY, in Somerville Hall, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av.; morning service at 10½, evening at 7½; Sunday School meets at 9. Rev. U. Scott, Rector.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. D. Curry, D. D., editor of *Christian Advocate & Journal*, and at 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev. F. Brown. Concert on CHRISTMAS EVENING by Philip Phillips, Esq. Tickets 50 cents.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, early service and the Holy Communion at 7½ A. M. Rev. Dr. Price will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Mr. Benjamin, at 3½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. Warren at 7½ P. M.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine assistance, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D. Evening—*Why I am a Christian; or an Answer to American Positivism.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach in the morning; and Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, in the evening.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN UNDER auspices of Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. J. L. McNair will preach in the North Reformed Dutch Church, Fulton-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. C. Hoyt will preach the annual Christmas Sermon, at 10½ A. M. Preaching also at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Concluding sermon of the course on the *Protestantism of the Prayer Book* in the Evening.

AT THE EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY and 34th-st., Mrs. Alcinda Wilhelm will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½. Conference at 3 in the anteroom.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, T. ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor.—The pews of this church edifice on 46th-st., near 5th-av., will be rented for the ensuing year on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 8 P. M. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 6½. Subject for the evening: *A Spiritual Faith.*

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPIScopal,) corner 30th-st. and Lexington-av.—Rev. James E. Homans, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av.—The Pastor, Rev. J. E. Annan, will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Foster. Subject for morning sermon—*The Coming of Christ.*

REV. J. C. K. MILLIGAN WILL PREACH in West 28th-st. R. P. Church, below 9th-av., on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Our National Perils and Safety.*

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. Pullman, pastor. MORNING, 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½.

SINGULAR SUBJECT—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"*A Young Cow and Two Sheep.*" Isa. vii. 21.

STANTON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Dr. Dowling will preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on SUNDAY.

BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH IN THE 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. James Neill, of the Philadelphia Conference, at 7 P. M. Seats free.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner of 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. Pope Yeaman, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY Tabernacle Church (6th-av. and 34th-st.) will be open for divine service every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. Mr. Wright will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and also at 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. DR. BRIDGEMAN, OF ALBANY, will preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 19, 1868.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C...	114¾
9,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R....	109⅝
25,000	5-20 C., '67......b3	109⅝
23,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62............	110⅝
14,000	do..........b3	110⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64............	106⅝
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65............	107⅜
10,000	do.........b3	107⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new.......s3	108⅝
4,000	Va. 6s, new......	57
5,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c., bet. call.....	56
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	90
20,000	do....bet. call	90⅛
7,000	Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is....	90
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s. bet. call.... ...	65¾
18,000	N. Car. St. 6s, new.........b30	62¼
10,000	do......2d call	62⅞
10,000	do.....	63
1,000	Georgia St. 6s...	81
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new bet. call..... ..	68¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c. bet. call........	69
1,000	Erie 2d M.......	92½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	91
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d...	92
5,000	Mich. So. S.F. Bds	97
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	103
8,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds...	90
4,000	Gt. East. 1st M.	73
2,000	St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. Bds..	86½
2,000	C. & R. I. 1st M.	100
4,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	76½
100	Canton Co........	48
105	Del. & Hud. Can..	130½
20	do......2d call	130½

40	Bank of Commerce	124½
206	West. U. Tel......	36
10	do	36¼
300	Quick. M. Co......	21
100	Pacific Mail	113
200	do.........	113⅜
400	Adams Ex........	48⅛
50	do..........	48⅝
30	Wells-Fargo Ex...	25
50	U. S. Ex. Co.	45⅞
100	N. Y. Cen	131⅝
400	do	131⅝
100	do..........s30	131¼
500	do..........	131⅞
100	do....bet. call	133
20	Erie.......	39¼
100	Hudson River R..	127
100	do..........b30	128
200	Reading R.........	96⅝
100	do..........	96⅞
100	Mich. So. & N. I...	86⅝
200	do..........	86⅝
200	do......2d call	86⅝
100	Mich. Central bet. call..............	126
23	Ill. Cen............	144
200	Clev. & Pitts.........	82¾
50	C., C. Cin. & Ind..	78½
13	Panama........	329½
200	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	78⅝
300	do.......	78⅝
100	Chi. & R. I........	108⅜
150	Del., L. & W........	125
55	N. J. Cen...........	112½
37	do.........	112
100	P., Ft. W. & C....	110⅜
25	do...........	110½
800	Ohio & Miss........	29⅝
200	do..........b30	29⅝
300	Bos., H. & E. bet. call........	26
100	Dub. & S. C. Pf....	96
10	Lake Shore.........	101
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	84⅜
100	T., W. & W........	55⅜

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$20,000	5-20 C., '62...b3	110⅝
20,000	5-20 C., '64....b3	106⅝
75,000	5-20 C., '65	107⅝
20,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..	105
145,000	5-20, C., '65, new	109¾
$8,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '67	109⅝
10,000	do........b3	109⅞
1,000	5-20s, C., '68....	110⅝
10,000	U.S. 6s, P.R. Iss. s3.......	99¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.......	15¾
100	West. U. T.......b3	36¼
600	N. Y. Cen.....	131⅝
500	do.....b3	131½
400	do....	131⅝
200	Reading..........c	96⅝
100	Mil. & St. P.....	65
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	83½
200	Mich. So. & N. I...	86
300	do.......	86⅛
200	Ohio & Miss.......	29¼
200	Clev. & Pitts......	83⅛
400	do......c	83⅝
200	Clev. & Tol.......	101⅛
300	Chi., R. I. & P.....	108
400	do.......	108¼
200	do....b3	108⅜
100	Chi. & N. W.....b3	76⅝
200	do....	76½
200	C. & N. W. Pf..	78½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams Ex.......	49
100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	25
500	Pacific Mail.......	114⅜
400	do......s60	114
200	do......	114⅛
200	do.....c	114¼
200	do.....s3	114¼
500	West. U. T....	35⅞
1100	N. Y. Cen.....	133⅛
600	do.....	133⅜
200	do....c	133⅛
200	do....c	133⅛
300	Erie.......	39⅛
500	do......	39
200	Reading.......	97⅛
200	Tol., W. & W.....	56
800	Mil. & St. P.	67
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf. s10	85
600	do......	84¾
500	do......	84⅛
100	P., Ft. W. & C....c	110½
1200	do......	110⅛
300	do....s3	110⅜
100	Ohio & Miss.....	29⅝
300	Mich. So. & N. I..	86⅝
300	Cleve. & Tol.....	101⅛
200	do.....	101⅛
600	Clev. & Pitts.....	83⅛
800	do.....	83⅛
300	do.....c	83⅝
1200	do.....s30	83
400	do.....	83⅛
600	Chi., R. I. & P.....	108⅜
300	do....b3	108⅜
300	Chi. & N. W.....	77⅛
500	do.....	77⅛
800	do.....	77⅛
1200	do.....	77⅛
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	79⅛
2000	do.....	79⅜

SATURDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the forenoon were at 135¼@135¼ ℘ cent., as against 135@135¼ at the close of business on Friday. Later in the day, on private Cable telegrams, quoting lower figures for our 5-20s in London or Frankfort, or both, the sales were advanced to 135¼@135⅝ ℘ cent.; the market closing strong at 4 o'clock. The Foreign Exchanges were not materially different from Friday, London 60 days 109¼ ℘ cent. Money was again in pretty urgent demand up to about 2 o'clock, when there appeared to be a let up at some of the large Banks, and also a fair offering from a few of the private lenders. The rates, on call, to the Brokers were from 7 to 10 ℘ cent., the last figure being about equal to 7 ℘ cent. in Gold. A liberal Commission was again paid to carry over loans to the first week of the new year. The Quarterly Bank Statement will be practically arranged for on Thursday, Dec. 31, as the clearances of Saturday, Jan. 2, will not be made at the Clearing-house until after the Official reports to the Department are closed upon Monday morning.

The Bank averages for the week show the following changes from last Monday. The Deposits are down $6,260,187, of which $3,219,732 was paid out in Greenbacks. The Loans are down $925,964, and the Gold $497,194. The general look of the Statement, though unfavorable for easy Money, is not so bad as might have been looked for from the continued orders for Currency to go to the South and West.

There was no recovery in the Public Funds, the prevailing disposition among the Street operators, and with some of the large dealers continuing bearish on the dearness of Money, but this was not so general as on Friday, except, perhaps, on the 5-20s of 1862 late in the day on Cable news. The Railways, on the other hand, were nearly all strong, and the demand for New-York Central and several of the Western Roads decidedly buoyant. The sales of Central were at 131¼@133@132½@134¼@133½@134 ℘ cent. Northwest Preferred sold up to 81 ℘ cent., and the Common to 78⅜ ℘ cent., and Rock Island to 109¼ ℘ cent.

No late Boards were held—as usual on Saturday. The dealings in the Long Room and on Broad-street were kept up until 5 o'clock, closing as follows, as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s..............	105¼	105
United States 5-20s of 1862.......	110⅜	110
United States 5-20s of 1867.......	109⅜	109⅜
American Gold Coin............	135¼	135⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee.........	68½	69
Virginia Bonds, old..............	55½	56
Missouri Bonds..............	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old...	65½	65⅜
New-York Central..........	131¼	134
Erie Railway.............	39⅛	38
Reading Railway..........	96⅜	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island........	108¼	109
Northwest Common..........	76⅜	77⅜
Northwest Preferred........	78	80⅜
Michigan Southern...........	86¼	86⅝
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne........	110	110⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg..........	82½	83⅜
Pacific Mail Company.............	112	115
St. Paul Preferred............	83⅜	85
St. Paul Common............	65¼	67
Toledo and Wabash..............	55½	56¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881...	109	5-20 coup. '65, n. is....	109⅞
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881...	114¼	5-20 coupon 1867......	109⅞
5-20 reg., 1862......	105⅝	5-20 coup., 1868......	110
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862.....	110	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871......	100
5-20 reg., 1864......	104¾	10-40 500 & 1,000......	105
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864.....	106⅝	6s Currency........	99¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865.....	107⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870.	100¼	Tenn. 6 ℘ c., n. bds....	68¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872.	100¾	Virginia 6s., ex c....	55
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873.	100⅜	Virginia 6s., n. bds....	57
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874.	100¾	Georgia 7s, n. bds....	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875.	100¾	North Carolina 6s....	64½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877.	101½	North Car. 6s. n. bds..	61½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878.	100½	Missouri 6s....	90
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881....	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. iss.	90
Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879.	102½	Louisiana 6s....	65
Illinois War Loan....	102½	Louisiana levee bds...	58
Indiana 5 ℘ c....	98	California 7s....	130
Michigan 6 ℘ c.. 1873...	100	Connecticut 6s...	101
Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex. c...	68¾	Rhode Island 6s...	101

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Metropolitan National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of *six ℘ cent.*, payable January 4; the Tradesmen's National, *six ℘ cent.*, payable also on the 4th; the Third National *five ℘ cent.*, payable January 10:

Manhattan........	140	American Exchange.	113
Merchants'........	124	Bank of the Republic.	121
Mechanics'........	129	Marine........	150
America........	146	Commonwealth........	115
Phenix........	108	Central National........	110
State of New-York...	112	Fourth National........	105¼
Commerce........	124	Tenth National........	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass...	117		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883......	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	78¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..	125	Chi. R. I. & Pac....	96¾
Erie 1st M. ext......	101	Morris & Essex 1st M..	96½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883....	85	Morris & Essex 2d M..	92½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1883....	84	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Bud., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	86	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85.	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	96
Harlem 1st M.....	99	Cleve. & P. 3d M.....	90
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	112½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.....	79
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. 2d M...	91	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.......	102
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ℘ c.	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.....	96
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ c. 1875....	114½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102
Alton & T. H. 1st M.....	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.....	93
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex....	92½	Mil. & St. P. L. & M. d..	88¼
Tol. & W. Equip. bds....	72	Chic. & N. W. S. F.....	87¾
Gt. Western 1st M. '68.	103	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M..	73

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $619,692 36; total payments, $530,508 66; balance, $99,019,383 78. The receipts include for Customs, $210,000; for Gold Notes, $68,000.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 19, 1868:

Dec. 15. Steamship Holsatia, Paris, silver bars..........	$56,563
Dec. 15. Steamship Holsatia, London, foreign silver..........	20,062
Dec. 15. Steamship Holsatia, Hamburg, foreign silver..........	5,600
Dec. 17. Steamship Rhein, Havre, American gold..........	181,300
Dec. 17. Steamship Rhein, Havana, American silver..........	4,020
Dec. 19. Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, American gold..........	5,000
Total..........	$272,545

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Dec. 18, 1868, was $1,100,305.

The London correspondent of the *Financial Chronicle* reports as follows of the Russian railway loans in London. The bankers successively employed in the more recent of these negotiations are BARINGS, THOMPSON, BONAR & CO., RAPHAEL, and SCHROEDER. The whole operation may be regarded as a guaranty of present peace between Russia and the Great Western States of Europe on the Eastern question:

Russia's borrowings in Europe this year have been very large. We give below a table showing their extent. The account is not, perhaps, quite complete, owing to the circumstance that some of the loans brought forward have not been introduced on the London market, and hence one or two have probably escaped notice. It may, therefore, be assumed that Russia has borrowed about £40,000,000 for railway purposes during the year, and it is therefore right that she should now pause, in order to ascertain if the network, which will be in working order in the space of about two years, is likely to prove a sound speculation. There is no doubt that in constructing railways Russia is pursuing a wise course; but as a large number of them are constructed with the aid of foreign capital, they should not be undertaken in too hasty a manner. The Russian Government has, however, agreed not to guarantee the interest on any future lines for the space of two years. The following is the statement of these loans:

	Amount.	Price of issue.	Rate of interest. ℘ cent.
1. Moscow-Rjasan............	£806,520	89½	5
2. Rjasan Kozlow............	1,020,000	92	5
3. Kozlow-Morovesch............	684,360	77	5
4. Jelez-Griasi............	829,430	73	5
5. Koursk-Kiaff............	3,000,000	75	5
6. Poli-Tifles............	1,728,300	75	5
7. Warsaw-Terespol	802,500	85 paper roubles; 100 silver roubles.	5
7. Jelez-Oref............	1,473,206	76	5
9. Tchuja-Ivanowo............	516,120	74½	5
10. Koursk-Charkoff............	1,964,388	79½	5
11. Nicolai............	12,000,000	61	4
12. Orel-Vitebsk............	4,500,000	77½	5
13. Tamboff-Koeloff............	820,000	73	5
14. Moscow-Jaroslau............	1,320,000	78	5
15. Charkoff-Azoff............	4,949,280	80	5
16. Charkoff-Krementschug.	1,716,100	80	5
Total amount............	£38,230,042		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

Proceedings in the Supreme Court Yesterday Before Judge Cardozo—Argument of Mr. McFarland for the Plaintiffs—Adjournment.

August Belmont et al. vs. The Erie Railway Company et al.—The Court was densely crowded, and on the case being called at 10 o'clock his Honor intimated his desire of hearing the argument of Mr. McFarland for the plaintiffs.

ARGUMENT OF MR. M'FARLAND.

After some preliminary remarks on the importance of the case, counsel said: From the commencement of this litigation and through all its stages, counsel for the defendants have studiously and carefully avoided a discussion of the questions involved in their merits, conscious that the charges of corruption and misconduct against their clients could neither be disproved nor defended; that they have endeavored to raise false issues to attract the attention of the Court to irrelevant subjects. Nothing so infallibly indicates the weakness of a cause. If these defendants are innocent of the infamous breaches of official trust with which they are charged, their innocence is susceptible of clear, certain and instant proof. All the evidence relating to the subject is in their possession. Why has it not been produced? What man, who has not sunk so low as to be insensible to shame, would rest for one moment under charges such as are made against these defendants, Gould, Fisk and Lane, without seeking the fullest investigation of them? Would they not demand that investigation as a matter of right? They, in the first place, say they don't believe Mr. Belmont is conducting this suit at his own expense. In this connection counsel desired to define once for all the *status* of this suit. It was brought, and is being prosecuted by, Mr. Belmont and his partner, at their own expense and by their own counsel. While these defendants have exhausted their power of vituperation in speaking of their own confederates in crime, they have not dared to whisper a charge against the personal honor or integrity of Mr. Belmont, or to insinuate that he has had any, even the most remote, connection with the sack and pillage of this corporation, in which they have been, with their confederates, engaged. His name is the synonym for all that is straightforward, upright and high-minded, even to the most delicate point of honor, either in his private business or official position. This suit is not a raid upon the treasury of the Erie Company. It cannot be bought off with money robbed from the honest stockholders of that Company. It is not brought for the purpose of promoting the interests of the gamblers in the stock of that Company. It is brought in the interests of the public, at a great pecuniary sacrifice, for the purpose of settling the question whether there is any law in this State to protect the property of a corporation, and prevent it from being squandered by corrupt officials. It will be litigated with unremitting energy till this question is settled, and until these defendants, who have not only disgraced themselves, but dishonored the country, are ejected from their positions of trust, and punished to the extent of the law. Having, in pursuance of their policy, not of resolute defence, but sneaking evasion, suggested that perhaps Mr. Belmont was not the real plaintiff, they say, secondly, that Drew, Schell and Work are great knaves, for aught that appears, as they themselves are. For aught we know or care, for the present, this may be true; it is a collateral issue in which we do not propose to join. There is a grim absurdity, a shameless audacity about this style of defence that is almost amusing. You say to your steward, whom you have discovered to be a dishonest fellow, and to have robbed you, "What has become of my plate, Sir?" "Sir," he replies, "your horses were never in better condition, Mr. Jones. I think they are looking remarkably well." "What has become of my wines, Sir. My cellars are empty." "Sir," he replies, "your servants are under excellent discipline. Mr. Brown thinks I have been very exacting with them." "But, you rascal, you have forged my name to paper to the amount of thousands; you have cut off my revenues, and added a hundred per cent. to my liabilities in the two years you have been in my service. What does this mean?" "But, Sir," he replies, "Mr. Smith thinks I possess great energy and good executive ability." [Laughter.] "Why, you knave, when I took you you were a beggar; to-day you wear diamonds and buy opera boxes." "Sir," he replies, "Mr. Drew, your last man, was a very great scamp; he robbed you of a great deal of money." This, counsel said, was exactly the style of defence that has been adopted in this action, and the only one that could be found. These directors, Gould, Fisk and Lane, are charged in terms with offences that ought to banish them forever from the society of respectable men, and consign them to a felon's cell. And they answer and say, "Perhaps some one has induced Mr. Belmont to bring the suit against us." We charge them with making a fraudulent issue of $26,000,000 of stock, and they reply, "Drew, Work and Lane are arrant knaves, and Mr. Brown thinks we are men of energy and executive capacity." Of such stuff as this do the affidavits for the defence consist. In view of the punishment provided by law for perjury, they dare not attempt any other defence. If a man is charged with an offence, and from the very nature of the case has it in his power to disprove it at once if innocent, but instead of doing so seeks to evade the charge, there is a presumption of law in favor of guilt. It has been asked, "Who is the plaintiff in this case?" Before proceeding to discuss the merits, counsel would inquire, "Who are the defendants?" Who are charged with fraud and official misconduct? Gould, Fisk & Lane. Who defends them—the Erie Railway Company? No. Are they honest, faithful to their trust, and unjustly charged with fraud and corruption? Where are their fourteen Company directors, who ought to come to their relief and vindicate their conduct if unjustly charged? Is it not a most remarkable and significant fact that they take no part here in behalf of the Company whom they represent? The Erie Railway Company and its seventeen directors are made parties defendant in this case; yet none of them, except the three who are specifically charged with official misconduct, appear to take any more interest in the litigation than as though they were not parties to it. This case presents a singular and alarming spectacle. This corporation, which has been ravaged, sacked and pillaged by successive bands of marauders, has now seventeen directors, most of whom are said to be respectable men. It is charged in this bill that they have permitted Gould, Fisk and Lane to usurp and control the entire authority of the Board of Directors; that they have permitted this triumvirate to issue $26,000,000 of fraudulent and illegal stock within less than four months, an amount almost 200 per cent. in excess of the original capital of the Company; that they have permitted them to dispose of the stock thus fraudulently manufactured by them in the office of the Erie Railway Company, for their own benefit in their own private offices in Wall-street, to have a manufactory of the stock in the one place, from whence they could turn out unlimited quantities, and a shop for the sale of it in another. That they have permitted these men to use tens of millions of money belonging to the Company in their private speculations, and have even permitted the Committee of Accounts to be abolished, and have permitted Fisk, one of them, to act as Comptroller of the Company. Can respectable men afford to be silent under such charges? They are presumptively placed in their official positions by the stockholders, to guard and protect the common property, and promote the common interest. What answer have they to make to these charges on the part of one of their *cestui que trusts*? This, and this only: Homer Ramsdell, one of them, files an affidavit of eleven lines in length, in which he says he is a director in this, and was formerly President of the old Company; that he has been frequently at the office of the Company in this City, and believes Gould, Fisk and Lane are devoting their time to the duties of the offices of President, Comptroller and counselor of the Company, and that, in his judgment, Gould has displayed an industry, energy and ability equal to the efficient management of the road. This affidavit, in view of the charges preferred, is a strange production. Like the private letter of Mr. Diven to Mr. Gould, it carefully refrains from any allusion to the financial management of the road. And they are important not for what they do say, but for what they carefully refrain from saying. These charges then stand unrefuted, not denied, but by the silence of these directors admitted. It follows then that these defendant, Gould, Fisk and Lane, the very parties who are charged with having usurped the entire control of this Company, are here to-day as the sole representatives of that Company, usurping its name and authority to shield themselves and cover up their frauds, and doubtless paying the expense of subsidizing the greater part of the professional talent of the City from the treasury of the Company. Such a spectacle, counsel ventured to assert, was never witnessed before in any other age or in any other country. These men no sooner find they are to be disturbed than they cause one of the employes of the Company, a ferryman, to sue the company. Then Gould, who is both plaintiff and defendant—plaintiff through his agent, the ferryman, and defendant in his own person—causes himself to be appointed a receiver of the proceeds of his own frauds. He fears that he may not be able to hold this receivership, and he gets another fellow, by the name of Whelpley, lately his clerk, to bring another suit in the Circuit Court of the United States. In this suit also Gould is both plaintiff and defendant, and he succeeds in getting himself again appointed receiver, thus prostituting the name of the Erie Railroad Company, at his own pleasure, to any use that he deems necessary for his own defence against the accusation of having robbed it. Robert Schuyler, by committing substantially the same frauds a few years since, as an officer of another railway company, was compelled to fly, and died in exile and disgrace. It remains to be seen, by the judicial disposition that shall be made of this case, whether he was not a reformer and a martyr. The Christian religion has had its martyrs, science has had its martyrs, and who shall dare to say that Schuyler may not soon be regarded, and his memory revered, as the father and founder of a new system of finance, applicable more particularly to the administration of the affairs of corporations. We have them as the only defendants who resist this suit and oppose the granting of the relief prayed for by Gould, Fisk and Lane. We have at the outset showed the allegations in the bill to be true; that they exercise solely sovereign sway over the corporation and its officers and property. It now remains to consider the precise nature of the case before the Court, and the facts on which it rests. This case was particularly and exhaustively heard by Judge Sutherland, and that hearing resulted in the appointment by him of Henry E. Davies as receiver. This Court (Judge Cardozo) granted an order subsequently to show cause why the original cause should not be reheard before this Court and the order of Judge Sutherland vacated. On that order we are here. The first question which we have felt it our duty to submit is a preliminary one. It is this; Has the Court jurisdiction to order this rehearing and set aside these orders? This question counsel is supposed to defend mainly upon the general principles of law and practice and not upon the code, for the code makes no provision for such a proceeding, and is silent on the subject. This proceeding has no precedent in any book of practice, nor is it anywhere alluded to as a possible proceeding. The analogous proceedings for which there are precedents are these: Where a cause has been argued and submitted to the Court, it often happens that counsel on the one side or the other think the Court has overlooked some material point, and that if attention was called to it the result might be different. In such a case, the Court, if proper cause is shown, will order a reargument, in its discretion. But this is a mere matter of discretion, and there is no precedent for a reargument in such a case before any other Court, or any other Judge, than the Court of the Judges who heard the cause originally, for the reargument is merely to inform them whether they have made any error, overlooked any fact or rule of law. The next proceeding, which affords a faint analogy, relates to opening and setting aside judgments for irregularity. At common law this might be done at any time during the term, while all the proceedings were in legal intent under the control of the Judge. The term in law being considered as one day, this might be done. But after the term was at an end, the Court had no further power over the matter whatever. Relief could only be obtained by new and substantive proceedings in Chancery. This matter in modern times is regulated by statute exclusively. The next and most analogous proceeding is that of a motion for a new trial. This motion is invariably made in the same Court, and before the same Judge, unless some one succeeds him in the very place where he sat, and the motion cannot be heard before the same Judge. How far all these cases are from affording a precedent for the present proceeding is very obvious. Under our system, as at the common law, there are Judges of the same Court to whom distinct and independent duties are, from time to time, assigned. The Judge who, in the sphere of his duty for the time being, obtains control of a cause, has the right to proceed to a determination of it. When he has determined it, the question is *res adjudicata*, unless, in his discretion, he chooses to grant a new hearing or a new trial, which is always for some matter wholly extrinsic. His decision is final, except on appeal. The argument *ab inconvenienti* would be decisive against any other practice. No question could ever be considered settled under any other rules of practice. The same rule of practice that would permit your Honor to rehear this cause to-day would justify a Judge in Jefferson County to rehear it next week on an order to show cause why he should not. Each one of the Supreme Court Judges in the State may rehear it in succession. It is respectfully submitted that the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the matter of Livingston, 34 New-York, is decisive of the question. The case cited from the 23d New-York has no bearing on it whatever. Having said all I desire to say, and all that it seems to me necessary to say in reference to this question of practice, I proceed to the merits of the question. The question is whether Judge Sutherland was right in appointing a receiver. I do not understand that any objection is made to the person appointed, but that the broad claim is made that no receiver should have been appointed. It is said that even if it was proper to appoint a receiver, his order is too comprehensive. The latter objection is a minor one, and easily remedied by this Court, if it has any power to deal with the subject at all. I shall in the first place attempt to prove, from the evidence before the Court, that it was as clear and plain a case for the appointment of a receiver as was ever presented in a Court of Equity, and that the Court could not refuse to appoint one without an open and flagrant disregard of all the rules that govern this subject. It will be useful, in the first place, to take a rapid survey of the history of this corporation. In 1832 the Erie Railroad Company was chartered. It built the road now owned by the Erie Railway Company, operated it till 1859, when, being insolvent, the mortgages upon its property were foreclosed, under an act of the Legislature, passed on the 4th of April in that year. By the same act, the trustees who were authorized to purchase the property of the Erie Railroad Company, under the foreclosure, were also authorized to associate with themselves other persons, making the number seventeen in all, who should constitute a body corporate, under the name of the Erie Railway Company. They were required to specify, in their articles of association, the number of shares of the capital stock of the Company, and the par value of each share, and whether any, and if so, what portion was preferred stock. It was also provided that the whole amount of the stock of the Company should not exceed the amount of the capital stock of the Erie Railway Company, together with the amount of the indebtedness of that Company not secured by mortgage, and also provided that preferred stock might be issued to such creditors. The sale was duly made afterward. On the 2d of April, 1861, an act in addition to the last act was passed, providing that the articles of association should fix the common capital stock of the Company at an amount not exceeding the amount of the outstanding capital stock of the old Company, and the preferred stock at an amount equal to the total unsecured and judgment debt of the old Company. Here, then, we find the amount of the capital of this new Company prescribed by law. On the 25th of June, 1861, the trustees and their associates made and filed articles of association in accordance with the foregoing acts, in which it was stated that the capital stock of the Company was divided into common and preferred. The amount of preferred stock was not then ascertained, and was not therefore stated, but the common stock was stated therein to be 115,500 shares, this being the amount of the outstanding stock of the old Company. On the 16th of January, 1862, another certificate was filed, stating the amount of the preferred stock to be $8,423,675 50. On the 18th of November, 1862, the Company filed another certificate, stating the common stock to be 114,375 shares; 625 shares of the old stock not having been presented for conversion, and stating the preferred stock to be $8,535,700. No other certificate has ever been filed. In May, 1864, another act was passed authorizing the Company to increase its capital stock to the amount of $5,000,000, and $3,000,000 more for the purpose of canceling certain outstanding bonds; but this last amount was not required, as the time for paying the bonds was extended, and was never used. Why application was made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company it, as now contended, a majority of the Executive Committee had power to do so, remains to be explained. Perhaps the Executive Committee did not then, as now, consist of adventurers and brokers, whose urgent demands for stock for the Wall-street business will not permit them to wait to obtain legal authority to issue it. On the 31st December, 1865, the total amount of stock issued, as appeared by the annual report of the Company, was 251,058 shares, made up of preferred stock to the amount of $8,535,700; preferred stock and common stock, $16,570,100. Here the power of this Company to issue stock ceased; and although certificates for over 400,000 shares of stock have since been issued, not one of them possessed the shadow of legal validity. Every one of them was fraudulent and void, and known to be so at the time they were issued by the parties who issued, as I shall clearly prove. Nevertheless the power of the public, and particularly of the public officials who are charged with the duty of prosecuting and punishing offenders of this nature, to appreciate dishonesty or to distinguish between right and wrong, has become so obtuse that the authors of this notorious, gigantic and unparalleled fraud are not only allowed to go at large and unpunished, but they have the audacity to apply to a Court of justice to be made receivers of its fruits. The only mode in which the capital stock of this corporation could be increased was by a special act of the Legislature, or under the provisions of section 9 of the general Railroad law. That section provides that in case the capital stock of any Company formed under this act is found to be insufficient for constructing and operating its road, such Company may, with the concurrence of two-thirds in amount of all its stockholders, increase its capital stock from time to time to any amount required for the purpose aforesaid, such increase must be sanctioned by a vote in person or by proxy of two-thirds in amount of all the stockholders of the Company at a meeting called for that purpose, of which each stockholders must be notified either personally or by post. This is the only mode provided by which the amount of the capital stock of a railroad company can be increased without an act of the Legislature, the provisions of the law are guarded and precise. It amounts in substance to this. The stock may be increased if it is necessary for a certain specified purpose, namely, the construction and operation of the road; but before it can be increased even for this purpose it must be expressly authorized by two-thirds in amount of all its stockholders. Subdivision 10 of section 28 is not inconsistent either with the terms of the ninth section or with the view I have presented. In the first place, it is entirely silent on the subject of increasing the capital stock. It provides that from time to time such sums of money may be borrowed as may be necessary for completing, finishing and operating the road, these purposes being exactly the same purposes for which they are permitted by the ninth section to increase the capital stock. For the money thus borrowed they are permitted to issue bonds or mortgage the road, and the directors may confer on any holder of any bond issued for money borrowed as aforesaid the right to convert the principal due or owing thereon into stock of said Company at any time not exceeding ten years from the date of the bond, under such regulations as the directors may see fit to adopt. Now it is obvious that the right here given to the directors is not to increase the capital stock of the Company. We have seen that even when it is required for the same purposes mentioned in this subdivision, it can only be created by two-thirds in amount of all the stockholders. The issue of the stock then must first have been authorized according to law, as provided in the ninth section, and the stock being in existence, or its issue having thus been authorized, the directors may confer the right to convert the bonds into stock. This and this only the directors may do. It is a contradiction in terms to say that power is here given to them to create stock; no such power is expressed or implied. But assuming, for the sake of the argument, that power is given by this tenth subdivision to the directors to create stock, who are the directors? Gould, Fisk and Lane? In fact, they are, and the sole directors, and it is a disgraceful fact; but in legal intendment they are not. The authority conferred by law on the directors can only be exercised by a majority of the seventeen persons composing the Board. Well, then, arguing upon this assumption, the first question that arises is, did the directors issue the stock in question? No one has ventured to intimate that they had anything whatever to do with it. The next question is, was it issued for any of the purposes specified in this tenth subdivision? Though these three defendants have been as prolific as rabbits in affidavits on all sorts of questions except the real questions involved in this litigation, none of them have ventured to intimate that it was issued for any of the purposes specified in the law. This fraudulent issue of stock commenced in May, 1866, by the issue to Daniel Drew, the great disciple of Robert Schuyler, who has refined upon his system to such an extent that now the same result that he produced by a bungling violation of law, can be reached by Drew, and his disciples by cheating the law and the public at the same time. This offspring of a dishonest brain, less comely than the offspring of Lucifer's head, who was "woman to the waist and fair," but ended "foul in many a scaly fold," has not even one redeeming feature. The first issue under this new system was in May, 1866, of 58,000 to Drew. In February, 1868, for what purpose or with what object in view, I neither know nor care, Frank Work, then a director, brought a suit for the ostensible purpose of obtaining a cancelation of this stock. Immediately after the commencement of this suit, and merely as a stock operation, Drew, Fisk and Gould made and threw on the market certificates for 50,000 shares more.

Counsel then adverted to the injunction issued at the suit of the people, and to the enormous sums of money that have been realized from the sale of stock, and concluded by stating that the plaintiff is clearly entitled to consideration.

Having concluded his address, His Honor mentioned that this case must stand over until Saturday next, but if on consulting the calender he could hear it before that time he would give due notice to counsel on both sides.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

"ESTOPPEL IN PAIS."

Frederick A. Platt, receiver, vs. William A. Lighthall, et al.—The plaintiff sues, as receiver of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Williamsburg, to recover the amount of a note of $3,750, dated Dec. 6, 1865, made by the defendant, Lighthall, for the accommodation of Orrin M. Beach, former President of the bank. The defence is, that Beach being indebted to Lighthall for building a steam condenser, told him that if he would make a note he (Beach) would have it discounted by the bank, and would himself pay it when it became due. Lighthall opened an account at the bank, and the proceeds of the note were passed to his credit. When the note became due, Lighthall sent to the bank for the note, and was informed by Beach and other officers of the bank that it was paid and the note canceled and destroyed. The same information was repeated when Lighthall, two months after the note became due, closed his account with the bank. Beach was solvent at that time, and if Lighthall had not received this notice from the bank, he claimed that he would have sued Beach upon his indebtedness and collected it. Beach is now insolvent.

The defendant claims that these declarations of the officers of the bank work an *estoppel in pais*, and that the bank cannot show a different state of facts.

The Court ruled out all testimony as to the declarations of the officers of the bank, that the note was paid, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court, giving twenty days to make a case with stay of proceedings.

B. F. Tracy, District-Attorney, for plaintiff; Emerson, Goodrich and Wheeler for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 19.

Before Judge Jones.

Upon the opening of this Court, Mr. Richard O'Gorman moved an adjournment, in consequence of the death of Chief-Justice Robertson. Mr. Ira Shafer seconded the motion, and Mr. Justice Jones adjourned the Court until Tuesday morning next.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Wills admitted during week ending Dec. 19: Michael May, Margaret Morris, Elizabeth Levins, Rebecca Hart, Moses Morrison, Alexander McLachlan, Charles H. Haile, Eliza Cruger, Bernard Meyer, Richard C. Morse, Jacob Fussner.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on the estates of William Broemmel, John F. Edmonds, Norman L. Johnson, Susan McChain, Therese Rens, William Simpson, Herman Bollman, Elizabeth Dixon, John Towhy, Henrietta Boles, Alexander Oakley, Honora Riley, Richard Murphy, Isaac M. Levy, William A. Beach, Juliet C. Craige, William J. Arisans, Joseph Conlon, Isaac Cummings, Michael Fogarty, Charles C. Hudson, Oscar Newmann, Helen W. Robbins, T. White, Susan A. Atkinson, Patrick Meenan, Rose Brady.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 19.

By Judge Barrett.

The People, &c., vs. S. Wallache; upon the additional facts presented, the motion is granted.

The Same vs. E. Wallache; motion granted.

Weiner vs. Gumbel; motion to vacate order of arrest granted upon defendant stipulating not to sue, &c.

Cohn vs. Hart; motion denied.

Ford vs. Ford; the order is appealable while the time to amend is waiting. Stay granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Elizabeth M. Thompson, Philip McEntee, William Hanigan, Hannah S. Speis, Charles D. Lewis, James C. Stowell and Ann Botts, all of the City of Brooklyn. Will rejected—Thomas Regan, also of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Elias Whitehead, Maria Taylor, Ann Minor, Martha Bangs, Joseph S. Martin, Sarah Hart, Elijah C. Barker, Thos. Richardson and William C. Ludlam, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Caroline Pitcher to Jamer McGeehan; of William Welsh to Michael Welsh; of Mary Ann Biggam and Sarah Biggam to Margaret Jane Biggam, all of the City of Brooklyn.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Dec. 12: Fourth Infantry—John B. Gunn, First Lieutenant, vice Euans, promoted; Patrick F. McShane, Second Lieutenant, vice Gunn, promoted. Ninth Infantry—Charles M. Schieffelin, First Lieutenant, vice Milton Benjamin, resigned. Twentieth Infantry—Geo. B. Mulks, Adjutant, vice H. S. Reynolds. Twenty-fifth Infantry—Jacob Heinmiller, Captain, vice J. D. Buerger resigned; Henry Heitz, Second Lieutenant, vice J. Heinmiller, promoted. Forty-fourth Infantry—Ensign Conklin, Captain, C. J. Holmes resigned; Wm. S. Jay, First Lieutenant, vice Robert Bogart, resigned; Charles S. Freer, Second Lieutenant, vice W. S. Jay, promoted. Fifty-fifth Infantry—Albert Marrer, Adjutant, vice E. S. Allien, appointed Adjutant Ninth Regiment. Fifty-sixth Regiment—G. C. Hallenbeck, Captain, vice S. C. A. Clark, transferred to Company H. Seventy-first Infantry—Marvin S. Butales, Surgeon, vice H. G. Piffard, relieved by election of Col. Parmelee; Rev. Eastburn Benjamin, Chaplain; Augustus T. Francis, Adjutant; Thos. L. Raymond, Quartermaster; Charles E. Shade, Commissary. Third Regiment Cavalry—Claus Hoops, First Lieutenant, vice Schumaker, resigned; Peter Mundorf, Second Lieutenant, vice Hoops, promoted.

The following resignations have been accepted: First Division—Brevet Major-Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, Assistant Adjutant-General. Ninth Regiment Infantry—First Lieut. Francis F. Stone, Second Lieut. J. B. Pollock, Second Lieut. Joseph F. Swords. Eleventh Infantry—First Lieut. Louis Schradt. Forty-fourth Infantry—Capt. Peter H. Pierson. Forty-seventh Infantry—Chaplain Egbert S. Porter. Seventy-ninth Infantry—First Lieut. Thos. Hamilton. One Hundred and Third Infantry—Chaplain Seneca M. Keeler.

We have received from Adjutant-Gen. Selden E. Marvin a handsomely bound copy of his annual report for the year 1867, and find it to be a very valuable work of reference. The report is an extensive and complete one, and comprises three large and handsome volumes, into which has been crowded a great deal of interesting information relative to the past progress and present standing of the National Guard in the State of New-York. To the report proper of the Adjutant-General have been appended the following series of documents and subordinate reports: Reports of National Guard Regiments in the late war; register of the military force of the State of New-York; recapitulation of the military force of the State; abstract of muster and inspection rolls for the year 1867 by regiments; recapitulation of same by brigades; recapitulation of same by divisions; table of military Districts of the State; brevet commissions issued to members of the National Guard; list of officers of the National Guard retired from service; general orders and circulars of the Department for 1867. By this it will be seen that the report is a very valuable one, and from a hasty glance at the several reports of the National Guard Regiments in the field, we consider them to be very full and satisfactory, and the regret only exists that the work of compiling the reports of volunteer regiments had not also been intrusted to such competent hands as in the present instances. Gen. Marvin has now labored for the interests of the State National Guard during two terms, and his unuring labors during 1867 evidence themselves in this gigantic report now lying on our table. It is to be hoped that in the future the Executive Department of the State forces will always have as good a head as Gov. Fenton succeeded in placing there during the last two years of his Gubernatorial life. Gen. Marvin will soon retire into private life, and while doffing his uniform he may rest assured that the services rendered by him during the past two years in reducing and consolidating the effective strength of the National Guard into an economical and easily-handled body of citizen soldiers, will not long be forgotten by those cognizant of their importance and positive benefit in the future history of the State.

In General Orders, No. 27, the Adjutant-General announces that commanding officers, in transmitting the abstract of the accounts against their commands, audited by the Board of Auditors, as provided by law, will send the vouchers of the party representing the account. The vouchers must contain an explicit statement of what the account is for, giving each item in detail. Three copies of the abstract will be made out and forwarded to these headquarters; one will be returned to the commanding officer, one forwarded to the County Treasurer, and the other filed in this department. County Treasurers will not pay any account of a military organization out of the Regimental Fund, unless the same has been approved and audited by the Adjutant-General.

The First Regiment paraded yesterday morning, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Capt. CHARLES CHILDS, who was while living, a prominent officer in the Ninth N. Y. V. and First National Guard Regiments.

Ever since the Webster Light Guard (Company E of the Twelfth Regiment) succeeded in winning the champion flag from the Montgomery Guards of Boston, last Summer, the desire to see the "champions" drill has been a general one. In compliance with this wish, Company E, on Thursday evening last, gave a promenade concert and exhibition drill at Irving Hall, and the occasion drew together a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, prominent among whom were several of the leading officers in the First and Second Divisions. The company paraded with sixteen files, two Lieutenants and four Sergeants, all under the command of Capt. MCAFEE, and the company made a very creditable appearance. As soon as the required space had been cleared for the drill, the company was rapidly exercised in the manual of arms, the result being a very surprising degree of accuracy, both in the motions and cadence. As the commandant failed to follow the routine prescribed by the book, one or two slight mistakes were made by individual members, giving the spectator the idea that the regular drills were mere repetitions of each other. The execution of the manual was, however a beautiful exhibition, especially during the "tap" and silent drills. The exercises with the bayonet were also very fine, and elicited much applause. Taken as a whole this drill shows that the Webster Guard have been hard at work and that they have succeeded in making it difficult for any rival company to win their laurels from them. Such a drill as was witnessed on Thursday night ought to prove a lesson to all National Guardsmen who happened to be present. Before seeing the Webster Guard drill, we last week ventured to urge their speedy acceptance of all proper challenges received, and now that the Guard has shown its efficiency, this opinion has been confirmed. We therefore trust that the "champions" will not throw aside the decided advantage they now possess in the hope of being better able to cope with opponents next Spring.

The Governor Elect Declines an Escort of the Seventy-First Regiment.

Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Governor elect, has declined the escort of the Seventy-first Regiment on the occasion of his inauguration, in the following letter:

CLARENDON HOTEL, Dec. 18, 1868.

COLONEL: I very reluctantly gave my assent to your offer of the services of your regiment as an escort on the occasion of my inauguration at Albany. I should not have given it at all had I been aware of the great expense to which your men will be subjected. I have recently learned something in reference to this matter, and notice that a resolution has been introduced into the Common Council, providing an appropriation to meet such expenses. I am sure this would not meet the approval of the regiment, nor could I consent to it. Under the circumstances I ask leave to withdraw my acceptance of the escort tendered.

Please assure the members of your distinguished regiment that I shall always appreciate and be grateful for their courtesy and kindness in tendering me the honor. I trust they will see that a sense of duty, and a regard for their interests compel me to decline it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Col. PARMELEE, Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, New-York City.

To this letter Col. PARMELEE replies as follows:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT
INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.

Hon. John T. Hoffman:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 18th inst., in which you ask leave to withdraw your acceptance of the escort tendered by the Seventy-first Regiment on the occasion of your inauguration at Albany.

The resolution introduced into the Common Council to pay for the transportation of the regiment to and from Albany, was unsolicited by us. We expected to pay our own expenses, and were prepared to do so. This action of some kind friends in the Common Council is gratefully appreciated by us, but has subjected us to the harsh, and, we think, unjust animadversions of the Press. It was as citizen soldiers that we sought to honor our Commander-in-Chief elect, and to manifest our sincere respect and regard for a gentleman who was an honorary member of our regiment, and who having held the position of Mayor of the City in which most of us were born, was about to enter upon a more extended field of duty in the service of the State.

We regret exceedingly, Sir, that our motives have been misunderstood, or misconstrued by those who see or think they see party politics in every act or demonstration of respect shown to public men. Be assured, Sir, that the Seventy-first Regiment appreciate the kindness shown them in relieving them from this embarrassing position, and be equally assured of their profound respect for your character and eminent services, and their earnest wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
THEODORE W. PARMELEE,
Colonel Commanding.

The Pattullo Estate—Where and How the Money was Made.

The estate of the late DAVID PATTULLO, proprietor of "Cobweb Hall," seems likely to snare the fate of many another, and to be consumed in the litigation regarding its settlement. PATTULLO left property valued at from three-quarters to one million of dollars, consisting principally of real estate. He made no will, and having no family or relatives to inherit his wealth, it is claimed by the Public Administrator that the real property escheats to the State. On the other hand, a debtor to the estate petitions to be allowed to take out letters of administration, in order that he may settle his indebtedness as quickly as possible. Thus the matter stands at present, the further hearing in the case having been adjourned by the Surrogate until the January term.

The late possessor of the large property over which the lawyers are now fighting was born in Scotland, and emigrated to this country many years ago. He first set up in business as an agent for the Royal Lochnagar Whisky, his office being on the north side of Duane-street. He soon found, however, that the "nimble sixpence was better than the slow shilling," and he opened a retail store on the other side of the street, now known as "Cobweb Hall." It was in a good locality, and speedily became popular. Here it was that PATTULLO accumulated his wealth, slowly but surely. He gave good liquor and good measure, and charged a moderate price for it. The accommodations offered at "Cobweb Hall" were, it is true, not of the first class. There were no marble counters, nor pictures, nor mirrors, nor carpets. In place of these were a sanded floor, deal tables, and a lot of casks containing the liquor to be afterward dispensed over the counter. Cobwebs abounded, and were regarded by the proprietor with superstitious reverence, and hence the name the place obtained. The bar had an immense run of custom. There being a back entrance to it, in Reade-street, it became a convenient place of resort for business men of all classes. One large retail house, since removed up town, used to supply some hundreds of thirsty customers during the day, and in addition to these were hundreds of carmen and other laboring men employed in the vicinity, who found PATTULLO's to be a convenient place to eat their dinner in. Latterly the business of the house was conducted by PATTULLO's man JOHN, who was much trusted by his master, and who not unnaturally expected to be remembered in the old man's will, but no will was found. JOHN, however, still conducts the business, and may, perhaps, die as wealthy as his old master.

A few days since we paid a visit to the old place. It seemed to us that some of the cobwebs had disappeared, but this may have been fancy. The old sign, "David Pattullo," was still up. The old sandwich and pieman, with his scrupulously clean apron, was still at his station near the door. The old sign "Don't touch or speak to the Dog," was still there, though the dog was not. A few carmen were hanging round the stove, but the place appeared to be much less crowded than usual, and although we recognised a few familiar faces, many were missing. If the ghost of old DAVID ever visits the scenes where he made all his money, he will grieve at the loss of custom which is apparently befalling the old place. Perhaps some of this loss may be due to the fact that the prices of the drinkables sold at "Cobweb Hall" have been materially increased since the war. A constant frequenter of the place informs us that at one time, for six cents, a glass of excellent whisky punch could be obtained. Now the price is ten cents, and for the very best fifteen cents is charged. Ale and other liquors have risen in proportion. "Cobweb Hall" still, however, does a paying business, and those who can't afford to patronize Delmonico's, can get well served at the Hall, provided they don't mind a few cobwebs and a few rats, and like a long drink and a strong one.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution was offered to rescind a resolution granting permission to PETER CARROLL to keep a stand near Union Market.

Mr. REPPER said the stand obstructed the sidewalk and is a nuisance. At the present time the stand is not occupied.

Mr. CONNER said if they did away with one stand they would have to serve all others in the same manner.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution to increase the salary of the Assistant Librarian was laid over.

A number of resolutions were then called up and their further consideration indefinitely postponed. Among them were the resolution to appropriate $5,000 to defray the expenses of Gov. HOFFMAN's inauguration; the resolutions to pave Bleecker-street from the Bowery to Broadway, One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River and Twenty-third-street, with wooden pavement; the resolution to increase the wages of the dock-builders in the employ of the City Government to $3 per day; also the resolution to repaint and refurnish the chamber of the Board of Councilmen.

The resolution to pay the bill for refreshments furnished the Board of City Canvassers (no amount specified) was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

CITY REAL ESTATE. CITY REAL ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

FIFTY PARCELS OF LAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT

250 LOTS,

PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee,

50 PARCELS OF LAND,

Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge. This tract of land forms part of the Morris Estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly

200 YEARS!

ITS ADVANTAGES OF SITUATION CANNOT BE OVERSTATED.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams, and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

HOUSES UP-TOWN.

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE a large number of very DESIRABLE HOUSES, well situated and very reasonable, ranging in price from $10,000 to $100,000, all worthy the IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square.

$16.500.—FOR SALE—A NEAT FOUR-story high-stoop brick house and lot in 9th-st., furnished and in perfect order; all the improvements; good neighborhood and immediate possession; cost in May, $18,500; must be sold; 70 per cent. can remain, if desired. E. G. LOCKE, No. 141 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, beautifully frescoed throughout, $40,000; possession. Others, all localities, $12,000 to $150,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, premises No. 62 Hudson-st., and No. 10 Worth-st., 24x75 and 26x80; these lots connect, forming an L. Terms easy. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

FIFTH AND MADISON-AV. LOTS—FINE plots and single lots, embracing several corners, from 43d to 59th and 135th sts.; also street lots, same localities. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EIGHT LOTS, BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED, on Morning Side Park. Apply to BELL BRO., No. 26 Union-square, or to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., DUE JANUARY 1, 1869, Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, At the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules with twenty or more coupons, will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered Dec. 30th.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
DEC. 15, 1868.

PARK NATIONAL BANK, Dec. 18, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on presentation at this Bank, on and after that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid in FULL in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking-house of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York City. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, &c., on and after the 28th inst.

C. P. HUNTINGTON
Vice-President C. P. R. R. Co.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

$3.500 WANTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Security a first mortgage on improved real estate in Westchester County, one mile from Harlem Bridge. Address ABBOTT, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.

A great variety of iron and wood working machinery, cold rolled shafting, band saws, and railway supplies on hand at the warerooms of the NEW-YORK MACHINERY DEPOT. Address G. & C. PLACE, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—LARGE AND DESIRABLY-LOCATED stores on Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 249 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$200,000.—MANUFACTURING PROPerty for sale; terms very easy; steam power to let. Apply to J. JAGGART, No. 280 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON ADELphi-st., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn; three-story and basement, brown-stone trimmings, Philadelphia front; lot 21.5x100; house 21.5x46; two-story extension; bath-room, stationary wash-tubs, 2 water-closets, &c.; built in the best manner; price $12,000; half cash and half mortgage. For further particulars inquire of A. NELSON, No. 293½ Pearl-st., New-York City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST free from Government tax allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. Deposits of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1.

The usual DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20; or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from the 1st the same as a deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869. Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,647,625 68.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–110 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 318 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

DENTISTRY.

CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH INSERTED over roots without metal, rubber or porcelain. Teeth built upon roots. Toothache cured instantly by external application with ESSENCE OF PALMETTO. Sold at $1 per bottle by the inventor, DR. SIGESMOND, No. 1,250 Broadway, near 32d-st.

A!!!—DR. G. H. RICH, NO. 43 EAST 9th-st., near Broadway, will perform all operations pertaining to the practice of dental surgery in a superior manner and on reasonable terms.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. [illegible] 6th-av., cor. [illegible], and [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,
PREPARATORY TO REMOVING TO THEIR
NEW STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THOSE WISHING TO PURCHASE GOODS FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
HAVING REDUCED THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
RICH DRESS SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
CLOTHS,
CLOAKS
AND SHAWLS.
ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
OPEN THIS DAY,
THE NEW COLORS IN
DOG-SKIN GLOVES,
SCARFS AND TIES,
WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF
SHIRTS, COLLARS
AND
UNDERCLOTHING
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

SELLING OFF!!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER ST.,
HAVE MADE GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF THEIR
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
PREPARATORY TO REMOVING TO THEIR
NEW STORE.

CHEAP HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
LARGE ADDITIONS
WILL BE MADE ON MONDAY, TO OUR STOCK OF
POPLINS, SERGES, WINCEYS,
POPLIN ALPACAS, REPS, CALICOES,
&c., &c.,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS, AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
ALSO,
A FINE STOCK OF
FRENCH MERINOES,
FROM 60 CENTS AND UPWARD.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER CANAL AND MERCER STS.

ELEGANT
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S
GIFTS.
INDIA LONG AND SQUARE
SHAWLS,
INDIA SCARFS,
ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL-SKIN,
FUR CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
RICH GLACE AND FAILLE SILKS,
COLORED SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES,
"BONNET" AND "TAPISSIER'S" CELEBRATED
BLACK SILKS,
CHEILLEY'S KID GLOVES,
CARVED IVORY HANDLE
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

THE EMPRESS BELT.
AN ARTICLE OF GREAT BEAUTY
FOR LADIES AND MISSES,
IN GOLD, SILVER, DECORATED AND PLAIN.
The gold is the climax for evening dress; the plain to keep the cloth belt from wrinkling; has never been equaled. EXAMINE IT
at No. 473 Broadway, No. 27 East 14th-st., and No. 84 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AT LEGRAIN'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY.
GREAT REDUCTION ON DRY GOODS.
CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
EVENING SILKS, also BLACK and PLAIN COLORED, FIGURED, STRIPED and PLAIDED POPLINS, PLAIN SILK VELOURS, DOUBLE WIDTH, at $1 50; COLORED EMPRESS CLOTHS and POPLINS.
CAMELEON POPLIN, for presents, 31 cents, worth 50 cents.
For SKATING SUITS, 1½ yards wide serges, new plaids; half the value.
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS REDUCED 25 per cent.
Black goods, very best choice, EXTRA RICH EMPRESS CLOTH, $2 90 per yard, reduced from $4.

LEGRAIN,
NO. 729 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have largely replenished all their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, MERINO CLOTHS, CALICOES, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.,
which have been found so
ATTRACTIVE AND CHEAP.
Also,
THE HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH SACQUES
at $5 each and upward
WALKING COSTUMES at $10, $12, $15 and $20 each.
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BOYS' GARIBALDI, BISMARK AND DRESS SUITS, from $6 to $22 each.
DO. OVERCOATS from $7 to $25 each.
And for the convenience of customers
THE ABOVE ARE SET APART FROM
THE REGULAR STOCKS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
HANDSOME BALMORAL SKIRTS,
FINE BLACK ALPACAS,
CASHMERES AND DELAINES,
MERRIMACK PRINTS,
ENGLISH PRINTS.
GENTS' AND LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENTS' AND LADIES' GLOVES,
GENTS' AND LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS,
ALL WOOL BLANKETS,
CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS,
CASSIMERES FOR PANTS.
The above goods comprise the best makes and styles in the market. They have been bought expressly for the HOLIDAY trade at GREATLY reduced prices, and will be sold at a slight advance from cost.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
TRIMMING SATINS, SILKS, VELVETS,
PLUSHES, &c.,
cut to suit customers.
PLAID AND STRIPED VELVETS FOR JUPONS,
COLORED SATIN AND TAFFETA TRIMMING RIBBONS,
Nos. 1 to 16, extra quality,
For sale by the piece or by the yard:
FANCY NECK RIBBONS, PLAIN AND FANCY SASH RIBBONS, BLACK AND COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, EXTRA QUALITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

BARGAINS
in HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c. In consequence of anticipated removal from the old stand, No. 409 Broadway, to the new store, No. 19 Union-square, I have determined upon closing out my large and valuable stock, consisting of Gents' Dress and Business Hats, Boys' and Youths' Hats and Caps, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hats.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's
FURS,
HOODS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
AT AN
IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
JOHN R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN
LADIES' PARIS-MADE RECEPTION AND EVENING DRESSES,
LADIES' MORNING ROBES,
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, CAPS, &c.,
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
HATS, BONNETS, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

NOVELTIES.
An elegant assortment of Point and Thread Lace; Fans; also, rich Lace Jackets, "Pannier" Capes, Head-dresses and other novelties, can be found at
MME. CARTER'S
New Lace Establishment,
No. 23 Union-square, (Broadway.)

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING AN ELEGANT stock of CLOAKS, COSTUMES, UNDER GARMENTS, LACES, &c., &c., at REDUCED PRICES. Fashionable material for COSTUMES, BY THE YARD, at LOW PRICES.
Will open a fresh case of PARIS GOODS on MONDAY, 21st inst.
No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A CARD.—IMPORTED DRESS BONNETS, FLOWERS FOR THE HAIR, OLD LADIES' DRESS AND SOFT CAPS, for the holidays. Mrs. O. LEVINS, Mrs. J. H. GOSSON, No. 4 University-place, corner of 11th-st.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,
NOS. 313 AND 314 BOWERY,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.,
Will have open and displayed on tables,
MONDAY, Dec. 21, the whole of an
IMPORTERS' STOCK OF SAMPLES,
OF HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, &c.,
which will be
SOLD PEREMPTORILY DURING THE WEEK,
AT
HALF THE GOLD COST.
Special attention is called to this line of goods, as presenting inducements seldom offered.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 313 AND 314 BOWERY,
near Bleecker-st.,
will open on MONDAY, Dec. 21, a full line of
27-INCH POPLINS AT $2 50 PER DRESS,
WORTH 50 CENTS PER YARD.
They also call attention to the
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
Offered by them in every description of
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
CLOTHS,
LACE CURTAINS,
and FANCY GOODS.
To those purchasing
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
we solicit an examination of our stock, which possesses the advantage of being
NEW THIS SEASON,
and which we shall close out, regardless of cost.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A STILL GREATER REDUCTION WILL BE MADE IN ORDER TO
CLOSE OUT
THE STOCK AS BELOW.
RETIRING
FROM RETAIL BUSINESS.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS.,
about to give up their RETAIL BUSINESS, will offer
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,
IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK
BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
as the store is to be occupied by other business.
N. B.—Our friends and the customers of the house for the last ten years are too well acquainted with the superior qualities of goods sold by us to need further recommendations.
All who want REAL BARGAINS are invited to call.

CLOSING OUT!
A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

38 Pieces of Parisienne Cloths, $1 25 per yard; former price $1 75 per yard.
25 Pieces English Bombazines, $2 per yard; former price $2 75 per yard.
34 Pieces Crape Cloths, very fine, 75c. per yard; former price $1 25 per yard.
1 Case of Princess, $4 50 per dress; former price $7 per dress.
40 Pieces Lustre Cords, 45c. per yard; former price 70c. per yard.
32 Pieces Lustre Cords, 50c. per yard, former price 75c. per yard.
30 Pieces Lustre Cords, 60c. per yard; former price 85c. per yard.
25 Pieces Lustre Cords, 70c. per yard; former price $1 per yard.
48 Pieces Lustre Cords, 90c. per yard; former price $1 25 per yard.

Full lines of ALPACAS, from 45c. to 90c., at same sacrifice.
N. B.—ASTRACHAN, SEAL SKINS, and BEAVER CLOAKINGS, at decided bargains.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 Broadway,
OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

LAKE & M'CREERY,
ON MONDAY, DEC. 21,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL A SPLENDID LINE OF
CHANGEABLE SILK-WARP POPLINS,
AT $1 PER YARD. THESE GOODS WERE SOLD EARLY IN THE SEASON FOR $2 75.

F. LOESER,
No. 279 Fulton-st.,
BROOKLYN,
HAS OPENED HIS
NEW STORE,
WHICH IS NOW REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY FOR THE
HOLIDAY SEASON.
RICH LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
RICH LACE COLLARS,
RICH LACE BARBES,
RICH LACE SLEEVES,
AND COIFFURES.
ROMAN SASHES AND TIES,
FRENCH RIBBONS, SILKS,
SATINS AND VELVETS.
RICH FRENCH TRIMMINGS,
GALOONS AND ORNAMENTS.
A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF GLOVES.
BEAUTIFUL INITIAL AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
EXQUISITE EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS,
FROM 75c. TO $1 PER SET. SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE
Holiday Season.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A LADY WRITING A RAPID AND ADMIRABLE hand, desires copying, or circulars and envelopes to address; any position adapted to an educated lady would be acceptable. Call at No. 449 6th-av., second floor, back room.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COOPER OF thirty years' experience, as porter and cooper in an oil store or factory; has a valuable oil secret for machinery oils. Apply to JAMES W. BAKER, No. 126 Maiden-lane.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address C., Box No. 123 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK WHO understands cooking oysters. Appply at No. 49 William-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the tea and coffee store in Vesey-st.; now doing a large cash business; will be sold low for cash. For further particulars address G. B., Box No. 111 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a retail grocery store; location Vesey-st., now doing a good cash business. For particulars address R. S., Box No. 115 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 33 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if required. Also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $4. Address B., Box No. 137 Times Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Address D. P. M., Box No. 103 Times Office.

MOST DESIRABLE AND PLEASANT rooms, en suite or single, with board, in the first-class and newly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished; also, a hall bedroom, on the third floor, to let with board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.; furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 56, OLD NUMBER, EAST 35TH-ST. —Three pleasant rooms with modern conveniences to let, with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING TAKEN a newly-furnished house, No. 100 West 31st-st., will let second floor to first-class parties; references.

AUCTION SALES.

The Great Sale
OF THE
MORRIS
PROPERTY,
JOINING ARCULARIUS HOTEL, CENTRAL-AV.,
DEC. 22, 1868.
PAMPHLETS AND MAPS SHOWING ALL THE ROADS AND AVENUES FROM THE CITY HALL, AT THE OFFICE OF
JAS. M. MILLER,
NO. 28 PINE-ST.
THIS SALE IS EMINENTLY WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF ALL WHO DESIRE TO MAKE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN A SECTION THAT CANNOT FAIL TO QUADRUPLE ITS VALUE IN A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME.
☞ A man will be upon the ground till day of sale, to show the property.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EAST NEWARK LOTS.
The adjourned sale of the "Ogden tract" will be concluded at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock.
Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries, announce that they will sell at auction, as above, one of the finest collections of
ELEGANT BOOKS
ever offered for sale in this City, embracing some of the choicest modern literature, illustrated and standard works; the popular works and authors of the day; various editions in fine bindings, and specially adapted for
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
the library and the drawing-room. Particulars in tomorrow's paper.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition day and evening.
N. B.—Parties who cannot attend this sale can have their orders to purchase faithfully executed by the auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 1½ o'clock, at the
LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.,
THE
"RUGGLES' GEMS,"
AND
ORIGINAL PENCIL SKETCHES,
By the late
DR. EDWARD RUGGLES,
from the private collection in the possession of his widow, all elegantly and appropriately framed.
The above are now on exhibition free, day and evening, until sale, with catalogues.

HENRY LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON MONDAY, DEC. 21, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AND EACH SUCCEEDING DAY UNTIL THE ENTIRE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF.
CONTINUATION AND CLOSING OUT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE STOCK OF SUPERB JEWELRY AT NO. 791 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.
Embracing a great variety of Goods not heretofore catalogued, viz.: Solid GOLD and DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, EMERALD, STONE CAMEOS and OPAL mounted EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS and RINGS, set in Clusters and Solitaires, in the latest and most artistic manner; fine Watches by celebrated makers, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Chatelains, Guard and Vest Chains, of the finest description.
Also, the very fine Show Cases, Herring Safes, Royal Axminster Carpet and store fixtures, &c., &c. By order of E. W. Burr, Receiver and Trustee for the creditors of Jas. A. Reed.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 82 Madison-st.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Full particulars hereafter.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st.
MARBLE STATUARY, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell, MONDAY, Dec. 21, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock each day, a large and fine assortment of marble statuary, bronzes, fancy goods, marble vases, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
30 PER CENT. LESS
THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Easy Chairs, Lounges, Flower-stands, Work-tables, Cabinets, Etageres, Card-tables, Parlor, Library and Dining Suites in Great Varieties.
WM. H. LEE,
No. 199 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., New-York.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
NOVELTIES JUST IMPORTED.
FANCY BOXES, GAMES,
CHINA ORNAMENTS, AND ALL KINDS OF TOYS,
Bought at auction at very low prices, by
SAMUEL D. WILSON,
No. 75 Bowery, No. 111 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn,
No. 607 8th-av., No. 297 Fulton-av., Brooklyn,
No. 12 Vesey-st., No. 77 Newark-av., Jersey City.

TOYS.
A fine and varied assortment, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

THE AUTOMATON TOYS.
WALKING GIRLS AND BOYS.
Toys from England, Germany and France.
Toys that walk, talk and dance.
Toys from Russia, China and Japan.
Toys from everywhere made by man.
Games, Albums, Writing-desks, Portfolios, Juvenile Books, &c., at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAR,
No. 277 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.

WALKING TOYS, BOYS AND GIRLS; magic lanterns, new style, building blocks. Call and examine. Books, games, toys, &c., at WEMYSS', No. 3 Astor-place.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.— Ladies about to require nursing, who have not the convenience at home, can have pleasant and well-furnished rooms, superior board, nursing and medical attendance previous to and during confinement, at the residence of Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in the City, guarantees relief in all female complaints, from whatever cause produced.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE, with or without medicine—Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., near 7th-av. She never fails. Her $5 French pills are certain.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARriages, all style, at great bargains. One hundred and fifty sleighs. One thousand straps, bells. Several second-hand carriages. For sale cheap at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

FOUR HORSES WINTERED NEAR City at $10 per month; good stable and attendance. Apply at No. 67 Pearl-st.

COUPE—IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER, NEWLY painted, for sale cheap. No. 604 East 16th-st., paint shop.

A ONE-HORSE TRUCK FOR SALE— Cheap. Inquire at No. 161 Maiden-lane.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MANHATTAN.....2,866 tons.....Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA.....2,866 tons.....Jan. 6.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Jan. 20.
NEBRASKA.....3,392 tons.....Jan. 27.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $35, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave MONDAY, Dec. 21, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 31,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 24.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Dec. 31.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL......SATURDAY, Dec. 26.
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Jan. 2.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—One of the favorite steamers of this line will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.— New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine sid wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
Freight received until WEDNESDAY, 4 P. M.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1868, the steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn and the line discontinued until on or about the 1st of April, 1869. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after December 1, 1868, the trains will run as follows:
8:30 A. M. from Roosevelt-st. Ferry, Mail and Accommodation, for Sayville and Way Stations.
3:15 P. M., Express for Jamaica, Pearsall's Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east to Sayville except Wellwood.
4:15 P. M., Mail and Accommodation to Islip and all stations.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation to Jamaica.
TRAINS FOR NEW-YORK
Leave Islip 6:30 A. M., Mail and Accommodation.
Leave Sayville 7:28 A. M., Express.
Leave Sayville 12:50 P. M., Mail and Accommodation.
TRAINS FROM JAMAICA—7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M. Passengers for Bay Port, Blue Point, Patchogue and Bellport will take 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P.M.
ROBT. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOVERS OF ELEGANCE OR COMFORT, RICH AND POOR, THE
BLOATED BONDHOLDER
and the dressy young man of limited capital, all buy their furnishing goods at DWIGHT TREDWAY'S, No. 945 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.,
BECAUSE
his styles please the most fastidious, and his prices gratify the most economical. Attention asked to our New-York Mills' shirts to order at $41 per dozen, and to our line of goods for presents.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1,168 Broadway, above 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU
Ninth week and Sixty-second Representation OF THE REIGNING SENSATION, OFFENBACH'S FAMOUS GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
presented with an unapproachable
BRILLIANT MISE EN SCENE.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-DAY MATINEE.
Rose Bell......Drogan | Desclauzas......Genevieve
Carrier......Sifroy | Bechers......Caas. Martel
Gabel (original role)......Pitou, the Gendarme
Together with the entire strength of the
COMPANY, COMPRISING 150 PERSONS.
In Brooklyn NEXT WEEK, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 23 and 24, Genevieve de Brabant.
Order of performances NEXT WEEK—in New-York, MONDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Genevieve de Brabant.
In Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Genevieve de Brabant.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY EVENING.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS......DIRECTOR
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, extra, Twenty-five Cents.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, AT 8,
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when the following artists will appear:
MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
MLLE. ANTOINETTA RONCONI,
HERR FERDINAND VON INTEN,
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

AN EVENING WITH
SHAKESPEARE, WHITTIER,
DICKENS, LONGFELLOW,
JERROLD, SAXE, AND
OLIVE LOGAN!
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, 8 O'CLOCK.
Reserved seats for the above Reading for sale at Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; Peters', No. 198 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
RETURN, BY SPECIAL REQUEST, FOR THE HOLIDAYS, OF
SIGNOR BLITZ, THE ORIGINAL.
COMMENCING CHRISTMAS DAY AT 2; EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2; EVENING AT 8.

IXION, AT WOOD'S MUSEUM.
BEAUTIFUL BELLS,
the charming ballad. Price 35 cents.
THE BELL goes a-ringing for Sarah—the serio-comic song, price 35 cents, as sung, with great success, in the above burlesque. Copies mailed.
WM. A. POND & CO., Nos. 547 and 866 Broadway.

BALL OF THE NINTH INFANTRY NATIONAL GUARD,
(State of New-York.)
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, 1869.
Tickets $5, admitting gentleman and two ladies. Extra lady's ticket, $2.
The tickets are limited, and can only be procured through the following subscribers:
Col. John H. Wilcox, No. 158 Chatham-st. and No. 17 Park-av.
Lieut.-Col. Chas. R. Braine, No. 42 Cedar-st.
Major Wm. Seward, Jr., No. 58 Cedar-st.
Surgeon Howard Pinckney, No. 24 East 41st-st.
Adjutant Edgar S. Allien, No. 62 Cedar-st.
Quartermaster Jordan L. Bailey, No. 22 Bowery.
Commissary Theodore Braune, No. 7 Broad-st.
Engineer Wm. F. Stymus, No. 625 Broadway.
Ex-Col. Wm. M. Van Buren, No. 217 West 14th-st.
Ex-Major R. A. Lanning, No. 290 Washington-st.
Capt. James E. Hitchcock, No. 62 White-st.
Capt. Wm. C. Barens, Hindhaugh's Fifth-av. Hotel.
Capt. John W. Davis, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 9.
Capt. Henry S. Brooks, No. 444 Broadway.
Capt. William E. Van Wyck, No. 31 Beekman-st.
Capt. John T. Fryer, No. 219 Front-st.
Capt. John Raper, No. 217 Fulton-st.
Capt. Alex. D. Davis, Custom-house.
Capt. Arthur Blaney, No. 152 Bowery.
Ex-Capt. John Dalrymple, No. 841 Broadway.
Lieut. Robert P. Courtney, Bigelow Carpet Company, No. 65 Duane-st.
Lieut. John A. Norman, No. 56 Wall-st.
Lieut. Robert R. Marten, No. 156 Broadway, Room No. 3.
Lieut. Jacob W. Schmidt, No. 53 Beaver-st.
Lieut. J. F. J. Gunning, No. 401 Broadway.
Lieut. Chas. M. Schieffelin, No. 170 William-st.
Lieut. Joseph B. Pollock, Naval Office, Custom-house.
Lieut. John S. Huyler, No. 31 8th-av.
Lieut. Samuel S. Glasser, No. 5 Pine-st.
Lieut. Theodore W. Myers, No. 37 South William-st.
Lieut. Noah Loder, No. 80 Murray-st.
Ex-Lt.-Col. W. D. Lee, No. 22 Nassau-st.
Ex-Lieut. James R. Boyd, No. 3 William-st.
Sergt. Wm. J. Close, No. 5 Chatham-square.
Sergt. J. A. Theriott, No. 62 Beaver-st.
Sergt. David Wolf, No. 13 Broad-st.
Sergt. T. Henry French, No. 122 Nassau-st.
Sergt. T. Wilbur Bates, No. 77 King-st.
Corporal John A. Philips, No. 282 Broome-st.
Corporal Frederick Allan, No. 159 Pearl-st.
Private Montefiore Isaacs, No. 114 West 13th-st.
Private Horace S. Russ, No. 46 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE AT Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1868, on his favorite subject—"Temperance." Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats (numbered), $1. For sale by W. C. Palmer, No. 14 Bible House; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; J. R. Terry, No. 19 Union-square; Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st.; M. L. & R. S. Burnham, No. 609 Hudson-st.; Cross Brothers, No. 130 Nassau-st., and at the door. At the above places a diagram may be seen and sittings secured.

FAIR AT THE PARK INDUSTRIAL School, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 22 and 23, inst. Stages will run from Broadway and 59th-st. to the Fair.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.— The second Winter exhibition, including the works of the late Academicians, Elliott, Leutze and Mount, is now open day and evening. 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

ESMERALDA, BY J. VAN LERIUS, NOW on exhibition at MINER & BARKER'S Art Gallery, opposite Wallack's Theatre, DAY and EVENING.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings for the past six months, payable on and after the first Monday in January next.
Transfer Books closed Dec. 20, and opened Jan. 5 1869. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1868.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 17th inst., it was voted that a dividend of $5 per share in cash and $10 per share in stock, both free of Government tax, fractions to be paid in cash at par, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 2d of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 23d inst., payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston. Voted that the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 23d inst. until the 2d of January next. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1868.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—SOUTHWEST corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1868.
1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Thursday, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January. Money deposited now will commence to bear interest from the 1st of January.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.
Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes.
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 16, 1868.
TO TAX-PAYERS:
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1869. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 7, 1868, to day of payment, will be added.
On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee on Street Openings of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the chamber of the Board, Room No. 8, City Hall, on Monday, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of hearing any objections of the property-owners affected by the extension of Park-place, by widening Robinson-st., from College-place to West-st.
HUGH O'BRIEN,
JOHN McQUADE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
Committee of Board of Aldermen.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1869—EVERY VARIETY— Also daily journals, from 25 cents to $3; expense books, blank books and stationery, all kinds; fine writing desks, portfolios, pocket-books, albums, &c. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, 45 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 21,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of Offenbach's charming Opera Bouffe, in 1 act,
LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO.
VALENTIN......MLLE. IRMA
FORTUNIO......MLLE. FRANCIS
FRIQUET......MR. LEDUC
LAURETTE......MLLE. LAMBELE
Other characters by members of the great double company.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
Offenbach's romantic Opera Bouffe, in 2 acts,
LES BAVARDS.
MLLE. TOSTEE......as......ROLAND
LEDUC and LAGRIFFOUL......as......TORRIBIO and CHRISTOVAL.
ENCORED FOUR TIMES EVERY NIGHT.
THE ENTIRE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
BOTH PIECES PRODUCED WITH SUPERB SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
PERFORMANCE CONCLUDES WITH DE ROSA IN A NEW BALLET.
In active preparation, Offenbach's latest success, and the present great Parisienne sensation,
LA PERICHOLE.
Seats secured six days in advance at box office, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M. at Delmonico's, No. 22 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR.
MONDAY, DEC. 21,
GRAND OPENING OF
THE HOLIDAY SEASON!
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
First week of the
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
entitled
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE;
OR,
THE GOOD FAIRY TRIUMPHANT
OVER THE DEMON OF DISCORD!
which will be produced, after many weeks of preparation, under the immediate direction of Mr. NAT AUSTIN, Equestrian Director, with
NEW AND GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
SUPERB PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND PARAPHERNALIA,
SPIRITED INCIDENTAL DANCES
AND ELEGANT BALLET D'ACTION,
and which will be found overflowing with the most
ABSURD ADVENTURES, ODD SURPRISES,
LUDICROUS INCIDENTS,
LAUGHABLE SITUATIONS,
MAGIC TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS,
AND FURIOUS, ROLLICKING FUN!
Mr. NAT AUSTIN......as......CLOWN
Mr. CHAS. SHERWOOD......as......PANTALOON
Sen. S. SAGRINO......as......HARLEQUIN
Miss VIRO FARRAND......as......COLUMBINE
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE
BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE
will be performed until further notice,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
in conjunction with a diversified programme of
SPIRITED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing all the leading artists of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

TAMMANY.
The arrangements for the opening of this
MAMMOTH
PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS
are rapidly approaching completion.
FULL OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS,
WITH DETAILED PARTICULARS,
will be published in
ALL THE LEADING DAILY PAPERS
ON CHRISTMAS MORNING.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.— Grand performance of THE MESSIAH at Steinway Hall on CHRISTMAS NIGHT. Full chorus, orchestra and soloists. Tickets $1; secured seats 50 cents extra, for sale at the music stores and the box office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 24,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.
Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.
All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.
The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Bergen until MONDAY, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing and laying water-pipes, stop-cocks and fire-hydrants in the following streets and avenues of said city, viz.:
In Bergenwood-av., from Newark-av. to and through Bergen-av. to Myrtle-av.; in Palisade-av., from Bergen-av. to and through Communipaw-av. to New-York Bay; in West Grand-st., from Palisade-av. to and through Ocean-st. to Myrtle-av.; in Monticello-av., from Bergen-av. to the Newark plank road; in Washington-av., from Palisade-av. to Monticello-av.; in Bramhall-av., from Bergen-av. to the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, embracing the following materials:
About 1,70? linear feet of 24-inch pipe.
About 15,840 linear feet of 16-inch pipe.
About 2,150 linear feet of 12-inch pipe.
About 3,264 linear feet of 10-inch pipe.
About 3,278 linear feet of 8-inch pipe.
About 7,275 linear feet of 6-inch pipe.
About 1,240 linear feet of 4-inch pipe.
1 24-inch stop-cock.
12 16-inch stop-cocks.
1 12-inch stop-cock.
2 10-inch stop-cocks.
3 8-inch stop-cocks.
9 6-inch stop-cocks.
84 hydrants.
Bids are solicited both for cement-lined and cast-iron pipe to the full amount of estimate. Specifications, &c., can be obtained at the office of J. W. SOPER, Engineer for the Board, who will furnish all information required.
E. B. WAKEMAN,
WM. BUMSTED,
M. NATHAN,
JOHN HALLADAY. } Water Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 34, on the north side of Broome-st., near Willett-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work, "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. TRACY,
JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.,
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH H. TOOKER,
Board of Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated DEC. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture for Grammar School No. 36, on 9th-st., near Avenue C.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MICHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, and until one o'clock P. M. on said day, for the furniture of the new Primary School on East 32d-st., near 3d-av.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. M. A. GEREGAN,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
Board of Trustees, Twenty-first Ward.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1868.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRY BURRELL, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of December, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIDNEY OAKSMITH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 20, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
MERRY CHRISTMAS!
Fifth to 226th performance of G. L. Fox's pantomime.
"The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit.
The inimitable American Pantomimist,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX AS CLOWN.
"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun." | There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND THE ITALIAN BALLET.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
FESTIVAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.
Brilliant reconstruction of H. D. for
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
THE POPULAR ENGLISH BURLESQUE HOUSE.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS BILL.
WORRELL SISTERS
"At Home"
CHRISTMAS DAY.
With BARBE-BLEUE (Blue-beard,)
Or, The Waste Gent with the Azure Chin.
TWO PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS DAY.
BARBE-BLEUE at HALF-PAST ONE.
BARBE-BLEUE at EIGHT.
REGULAR SATURDAY MATINEE AT ONE.
Will be shortly produced, a delightful burlesque,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY, 21st—THE WONDER.
TUESDAY, 22d—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME and FOLLIES OF A NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, 23d—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
THURSDAY, 24th—THE WONDER.
FRIDAY, 25th—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
SATURDAY, 26th—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Box-book for Mr. Lester Wallack's nights now open.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS FANNY HERRING in the local drama of the FAST WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES.
Ballet of BUSY BEE—by the Butler Troupe.
FRANK A. GIBBONS, THE GREAT ATHLETE.
TWO PERFORMANCES ON CHRISTMAS.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
GRAND SUNDAY AFTERNOON CONCERT.
The entire establishment is now
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED
FOR THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.
THIS (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 20,
at 3,
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
BY THE FULL ORCHESTRA
and the
SCHOEPFER TYROLEAN SINGER SOCIETY.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

A LADIES' FAIR
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
now held in the
BASEMENT HALL OF THE CHURCH,
Open from 3 to 10½ P. M.
Entrances on 28th and 29th sts., between 3d and Lexington avs.
Music from the orchestra of Theo. Thomas.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THE HIBERNIAN MINSTRELS—AN original Irish Entertainment. APOLLO HALL, corner of Broadway and 28th-st. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock. Moore's Melodies rendered with national spirit and feeling.
O'FLAHERTY'S DHRAME.
A new local farce full of hits.
Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; gallery, 30c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ILL TROVATORE. Immense success of DAN BRYANT'S IMITATION of Gabel, the Gendarme; Genevieve de Bryant, the Gendarme; Carte de Visite; Master De Solla, Ballet Troupe, Unsworth, Eugene, Hogan, Hughes, Neise Seymour and Dan Bryant. SATURDAY and CHRISTMAS DAY, Matinee at 2 o'clock.

THE MAMMOTH WHITE OX, GEN. GRANT, of Sanitary Fair celebrity, will be exhibited for a few days at the Central Park Garden; this famous animal is now exhibited for the last time; the proceeds of his exhibition are to be donated to the Trustees of the National Church at Washington. Admission fee, 25c.; entrance on 59th-st.

SKATING.—THERE WILL BE GOOD SKATING this day at the Pond, corner of 59th-st. and 5th-av. The ice is in splendid condition.

ONLY TEN CENTS FOR A HUNDRED cuts!! See the CHRISTMAS PICTORIAL NICK NAX!

MUSICAL.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

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THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN and BELLE HELENE, complete, for pianoforte solo, 50 cents. Fifteenth thousand now on sale. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway.

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ACADEMY OF DANCING,
LYRIC HALL, NO 723 6TH-AV.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes for the second quarter are now forming on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Call or send for circulars.

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No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES. —At No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

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MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
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With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

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FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

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A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
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IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.— A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 33d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Danbury, Conn.; Winter term commences Jan. 4, 1869; ends last of June.
C. M. WHITE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island.
E. HINDS, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

ITALY.

Parliamentary Matters—The City of Florence—Resistance to Taxation—The Temporal Power—The Acquisition of Lower Tyrol—The Austrian Blue Book—Mount Etna.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1868.

The Chamber elected its presiding officer without the delay of a succession of ballotings, and, as was foreseen, Signor MARI was the successful candidate. The Government has increased its majority by the adhesion of members of the third party; although the present result may be attributed to the conviction that a clean man is a better arbiter in a conflict of extreme opinions than could be one stained with party plots. RATTAZZI and his friends are losing ground, which is a hopeful sign. Parties are not just now very distinctly defined. The steady success of the Ministry actually in power has disappointed some and strengthened the confidence of others, and floating elements have crystalized around it as the principal centre. It will be a good thing for the country if aspiring partisans will allow a Ministry to remain long enough in power to enjoy a fair opportunity for the development of policy; at least long enough for the public to find out who its servants are.

The Chamber adopted very promptly the new plan by which its proceedings are to be regulated. With a hall much more conveniently arranged than before, it is a proper time to bring into operation more convenient rules. A good beginning has been made, and there is a fair prospect that work will go on more rapidly. If talking members can be whipped or shamed into silence, a serious obstacle will be got out of the way.

One of the most important questions to which Parliament is disposed to give its attention is that of getting rid of the forced paper circulation, or a return to specie payments. The premium on gold is now reduced to six per cent., and it seems but a short step to bring paper money up to par. Italian funds on the European market stand better than for several years past, and a gradual improvement is still going on.

The King is here among a people who have as little affection for him as any of his subjects; but he drives about the town in a style of simplicity which ought to conciliate the most extreme democratic opposition. I have noticed that very far from the whole number of hats are raised when the Sovereign goes by. The Florentines are an undemonstrative people, although they have the character of being tolerably respectful. Love of amusement and quiet indolence is as much a habit of this population as it was in the good old days of despotic government. When the popular curiosity is once satisfied, the greatest hero is free to go his way.

THE CITY OF FLORENCE.

Some statistics lately published by the municipality of Florence show that the population of the city was 177,000 at the end of last year. In 1865 the number was 120,000 within the walls. The same rate of increase would give more than 200,000 at the present time. Many thousands have been added to the population of Florence since it became the capital, but the increase, according to the figures given, is more apparent than real. A rate of development which would double the population in four years, would equal any American precedent. The great augmentation of Florence's inhabitants is due for the most part to the fact that during the past two years the old walls have been thrown down, and several populous suburbs added. The walls had an extent of about five miles, the present octroi limit embraces a circuit of not less than eight miles.

RESISTANCE TO TAXATION.

There was a little affair at Bologna, or in its neighborhood, last week, which shows what a serious matter the *contadini* consider taxation. Some of the agents of the Government were going about collecting the tax on swine, when an attack was made upon them with the purpose of driving them off. A military officer commanding on that station, who attempted to make peace, only increased the excitement, and was pelted with stones. With a detachment of fifty soldiers the officer returned to the field, and the disturbers of public order were fired upon. Some state the number of killed at a dozen, but half that number is probably nearer the truth. The newspapers have said little about the affair, for whatever is connected with taxation touches the small proprietors and poor people in a sore spot. In a month from this the grist-mill tax goes into operation, and it is an experiment the success of which is not yet quite clear.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

On the 11th of April next it will be fifty years since PIUS IX. was ordained priest, or as they phrase it here, "Since he became bridegroom of the Church." The Pope needs money, and it is a happy thought of Don MARGOTTO, or some one else, to celebrate a sort of golden wedding, on which occasion all of the great congregation of the faithful may send or bring to Rome their silver and golden gifts. The career of PIUS IX. has been a succession of sensations, and the dramatic action will be kept up until the close. As the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's marriage comes in the Easter season, when so many from all parts are in Rome, the prospect is good for his money-chest to be replenished.

The execution at Rome of the two men, MONTI and FOGUETTI, has raised a loud cry of indignation against the Government of the Pope. In Parliament questions have been asked, and in the newspapers rage has run wild in condemnation of an act more atrocious, it is declared, than any other that priestly authority can commit. The opportunity is made the most of, and the popular hostility, already sufficiently inflamed, is fired with a zeal of more deadly opposition. In many cities committees have been appointed to collect subscriptions for the families of the victims, and their names are written in the roll of patriot martyrs. The French come in for a share of blame for not using their absolute power at Rome to stay the execution. Poor PIUS IX. is receiving hard blows, and there are not a few among his friends who are willing that a part of their force may fall upon the head of the Imperial protector. If Italy has not been strong enough to conquer her enemies by force of arms, she knows well enough how to tease them, and both Pope and Emperor will have to yield at last to the infinite thrusts of small weapons, nimbly if not heroically used.

THE ACQUISITION OF LOWER TYROL.

The question of the acquisition of the Lower Tyrol is revived, at least in the newspapers. It is stated that a conversation has taken place between the Italian Minister at Vienna and the Baron DE BEUST, having in view the transfer of the little triangular piece of territory to the Italian Kingdom. It is said that the Austrian Chancellor is willing to make a bargain with this Government which will involve a payment in money, and a defensive alliance to take effect in the impending war; and the equivalent shall be the transfer of the territory to those who claim to be its rightful owners. If it be true that the Austrian Government is thus disposed, and anything should come of it, a settlement of another of the open questions which agitate Italy will be brought about. At the same time it will be a dangerous precedent for Austria to establish. Istria and even Dalmatia are claimed by the Italians; and the Lower Tyrol obtained, the cry would be louder than ever for a concession of the whole; and for this reason it does not seem probable that Austria is ready for a transaction.

THE AUSTRIAN BLUE BOOK.

The Italians are making as much of the Austrian Blue Book as they would were it one of their own political documents. They are printing it at length in the papers; or at least that part of it in which the policy toward Rome is developed. The doctrines first reduced to practice by Italy, are now supported by the other two leading Catholic countries.

MOUNT ETNA.

Now that the fever of Vesuvius is somewhat soothed, Etna is having its turn. The intestinal commotions which our planet has suffered, happily have not taken a more serious form in these parts than in volcanic eructations. These agitations are directing the attention of scientific men to the study of the internal anatomy of the globe. But all positive knowledge is what can be acquired by penetrating a very superficial depth, and the rest is left to conjecture. We know at least that we are standing upon a thin crust, beneath which is an enormous mass of fire, and the cooling process is so slow that it may take a million years for the crust to obtain an additional thickness of a hundred miles.

We hear but little of Prince HUMBERT and the Princess MARGARETTE at Naples. There, as here, the enthusiasm which flamed up at first has died out.

ANGELICO.

PERSONAL.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels yesterday were as follows: Congressman A. Blair, of Michigan; Congressman A. J. Dickey, of Pennsylvania; Hon. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora; Judge Redfield, of Boston; Congressman M. C. Kerr, of Georgia; Congressman J. W. Ross, of Illinois, and Congressman Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio, are at the Astor House. Hon. N. C. Vibbard, of Saratoga Springs, is at the St. Charles Hotel. Prof. E. W. Blake, of Ithaca; Hon. J. W. Grimes, of Iowa; Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and Hon. B. L. Curtis, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House. Judge Buchanan, of Baltimore, is at the New-York Hotel.

Attempt to Seize a Whisky Still—The Illicits Triumphant.

The inhabitants of Irish Town, Brooklyn, between whom and the Internal Revenue officials there exists an irrepressible conflict, were again the subject of attack yesterday forenoon by Deputy O'REILLY, of the Third District. Informed of the *exact locality* of a still—for as to their *existence* there is never a doubt—he proceeded with his aids to the vicinity of Hudson-avenue and Plymouth-street, in order to make seizure of such property as he could find. The liberty-loving sons of that locality had no idea, however, of surrendering with discretion, and therefore with an earnestness and energy commensurate with their idea of cherished rights and abhorrence of the laws that "oppress" them, they organized promptly for defence. The assault was gallantly made and as stubbornly resisted and successfully repulsed. Nothing was obtained save two broken heads among the Deputy's assistants, with which they were forced to retire from the field. For the time being bricks were "trumps;" the winners may or may not have a worse "hand" when the next game is played. The officials, at least, succeeded in satisfying themselves that an illicit distillery had very recently been in operation on the premises.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—MOORE, ALDERMAN.

A BURGLAR.

A man giving the name of JOHN MORRISSEY was arraigned before the acting Magistrate yesterday, by Detective MULLEN, of the Fourth Ward, to answer a charge of burglary, preferred against him by FRANCIS MAHON, of No. 75 Catharine-street. It appears that the complainant's liquor store was entered on Friday night with a false key and $15 worth of wearing apparel stolen. The prisoner confessed to having committed the offence and was held for trial. He is a seaman, aged 24, and a native of England.

A PICKPOCKET.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. ANDREW LEMASSEMA, of No. 104 High-street, Newark, N. J., was about to cross the ferry at Cortlandt-street in company with his wife, he detected JAMES CLARK in the act of picking the pocket of his wife. He arrested the thief, when CLARK dropped Mrs. LEMASSEMA's pocket-book containing a small sum of money. Officer THOMAS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, took CLARK into custody, and he was fully committed for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ORDINATIONS.—The Most Rev. JOHN MCCLOSKEY, Archbishop of New-York, conferred the order of deaconship, at 9 o'clock Friday morning, on Revs. F. A. SPENCER and HENRY C. LAKE, in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. Both gentlemen belong to the "Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle." As the ceremony of ordination is one of the most impressive and solemn in the Catholic Church, the concourse of people at St. Paul's yesterday morning was immense. After the Kyrie, the Archbishop took a seat before the tabernacle and resumed his mitre and crozier. He then reminded the candidates of the awful responsibility they were about to assume, and exhorted them to apply themselves zealously to prayer and meditation that they might be enabled to discharge the duties of their holy office faithfully. He then conferred on them the power to preach, to baptize and to exercise the other offices of the Deaconate, such as to assist the priest in the holy sacrifice of the mass, to read the gospels to the faithful, &c., &c. The Archbishop was assisted during the mass by Rev. A. YOUNG, one of the Paulist Fathers, and Rev. FRANCIS MCHARNEY, Private Secretary to the Archbishop. The candidates for ordination were presented, as on the previous day, by Rev. A. T. HEWITT. There were present in the sanctuary Fathers BODFISH and DESHON, with about fifteen novices belonging to the congregation of St. Paul the Apostle. Another novice, formerly of Pennsylvania, who is also a convert from the Episcopal Church, received the sacrament of confirmation during the mass at the hands of the Archbishop. His name is FRANCIS XAVIER GREEN.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—On the 12th inst. GEO. MOONEY and two accomplices entered the warehouse of PETER KELIN, No. 109 Suffolk-street, when one of the confederates engaged the attention of the proprietor, while the others robbed his money drawer of $701. All three of the scamps made good their escape with the plunder at the time. MOONEY, however, was arrested yesterday, and taken to Police Headquarters. Subsequently he was taken before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and was committed for examination.

INTERESTING MATCH GAME AT CHESS.—With the object of reviving an interest in the intellectual game of chess, those two masters of the board, Mr. C. H. STANLEY and Capt. MACKENZIE will commence, at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, in the main saloon of the Maltby House, on Great Jones-street, near Broadway, a match of three games. The play will be continued Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The forthcoming match is now the principal topic of discussion in chess circles.

COSMOPOLITAN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.—An amateur dramatic and musical entertainment for the benefit of the Cosmopolitan Eye and Ear Hospital is announced for next Tuesday evening, at the Union League Club (formerly Jerome) Theatre, Twenty-sixth-street, corner of Madison-avenue. The institution deserves the honor and the profit which, we trust, will accrue to it from the performances on this occasion.

ATTRACTIVE LECTURE.—Dr. BOYNTON will give a lecture this (Sunday) evening, at the Cooper Institute, showing the harmony between science and revelation, and illustrating the history of the Bible and the life of Christ, by a series of brilliant paintings, to be produced on canvas by means of the Drummond light. As the admission (ten cents) is merely to cover expenses, a crowded house may be expected.

ACCIDENT TO A GAS MAIN.—Yesterday morning the gas pipe or main running into premises No. 692 Broadway exploded, and the escaping gas became in some way ignited, causing a novel flame to rise from the pavement to a considerable height, which attracted a crowd of spectators. The gas company, being apprised of the occurrence, sent their workmen to the scene, and had the break repaired.

AN EVENING WITH THE POETS.—Miss OLIVE LOGAN will give readings from SHAKESPEARE, DOUGLAS JERROLD, CHARLES DICKENS, JOHN G. WHITTIER and H. W. LONGFELLOW to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall. The entertainment is given in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's Sunday School. The talented and versatile young lady will doubtless draw a crowded house.

FIRE IN BROAD-STREET.—At 7:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 89 Broad-street, occupied by EDDIE & RIEGE, dealers in malt and hops. The flames occasioned a loss to the firm of $3,000, covered by insurance. THOS. DOYLE, a fireman belonging to Engine Company No. 10, fell off a ladder and sustained a slight injury. He was taken to the engine-room.

MINOR ITEMS.—A man named NELSON died suddenly yesterday of disease of the heart, at No. 228 West Twenty-ninth-street. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest....Mrs. HATTNER, aged 40, also died suddenly yesterday at No. 446 West Thirty-second-street....JAMES MCCHESNEY was thrown from his wagon yesterday in Clarkson-street by a collision with a truck....A dead infant was picked up yesterday in Thirtieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, death having resulted from exposure....JOSEPH BEAL, of No. 416 West Forty-fifth-street, fell in a fit yesterday in Forty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue, and sustained severe injuries....JAMES MORAN, aged 37, of No. 78 Clinton-street, fell in Thirteenth-street, near Second-avenue, and was also severely injured.

ACCIDENTS.—JAMES FYE, of No. 35 Delancey-street, and a German, fell down a hatchway yesterday at No. 380 Broadway, and fractured a leg. He was taken home....Mrs. SCHUBER, of No. 569 Ninth-avenue, was knocked down by a horse and wagon yesterday in Forty-second-street and sustained severe injuries. She was taken home....BENJ. W. CLAPP, of No. 24 Maiden-lane, a jeweler, and residing in Newark, N. J., dropped dead yesterday in Cortlandt-street. It is believed he died of apoplexy.

A MARINE STABBED.—At 10 o'clock last night, JOHN MCCOY, aged 37 and a marine, had an altercation in the liquor store No. 1 Chatham-square, with an unknown man, who stabbed him in the right thigh and then escaped. MCCOY was taken to the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

OFFICERS OF THE PLYMOUTH BETHEL.—The following are the newly-elected officers of the Bethel of Plymouth Church for the ensuing year: GEORGE A. BELL, Superintendent; THOMAS H. BIRD, Assistant Superintendent; ROBERT BUSSING, Treasurer; JOHN R. ANDERSON, Secretary; MOSES S. BEACH, Librarian. The attendance of teachers and scholars present last Sabbath was 599, and increasing rapidly each Sunday. 936 men and 1,604 boys visited the Workingmen's Reading-room during six days the previous week. The free library for the reading-room is being prepared under the direct supervision of Rev. H. W. BEECHER, and will soon be ready for use. The attendance upon all the general public meetings at the Bethel is large. Dr. WILLARD PARKER's third lecture will be delivered this evening.

BONES OF REVOLUTIONARY MARTYRS.—Workmen engaged in excavating for a drain in the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, when at a distance of about a hundred feet from high-water mark, came to a collection of human remains. They were doubtless the bones of some of the martyrs of the Wallabout prison-ships. The skulls were in excellent order, and several of the skeletons were in good preservation, presenting the entire frames. Commodore GODON gave notice to the Mayor, who in turn ordered that the remains be deposited in the vault on Hudson-avenue, near York-street, with those of the other Revolutionary martyrs.

INDICTMENT OF SEVENTEEN SUPERVISORS.—Seventeen of the Supervisors of Kings County have been indicted for increasing salaries of county officials, in violation of law. The public are indebted to one of the recent Grand Jurors for this information. District-Attorney MORRIS, who is responsible for the prosecution of these indictments, promises to bring them before the Court of Sessions on Monday. As the Supervisors acted in a manner to warrant this action, there is considerable anxiety on the part of the tax-payers of the county to see what will be done with the case.

BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY CENSURED.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of JOHN LAPPIN, whose death was the result of having been knocked down and trampled upon by the horses of a Greenpoint car, on the evening of the 5th inst., was finished yesterday by the jury rendering the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death from a fracture of seven ribs, caused by having been knocked down and trampled on as stated, and we censure the said Railroad Company for negligence in not taking proper precautions to avoid such accidents, by having an extra man to manage the brake in snowy weather, when it becomes necessary to put four horses to each car, and the jury further say that it is highly necessary for the drivers to have their bells in proper condition so that their ringing will give notice."

THE WEATHER-STRIPPING BUSINESS.—Yesterday afternoon an enterprising constructor of weather-strips, who was at the house of Mr. GRENVILLE T. JENKS, No. 190 Henry-street, fixing up strips, attached one of some value to himself. At least, soon after his leaving, Mrs. JENKS missed her pocket-book, containing $70.

AN OLD GAME.—An errand boy in the employ of Messrs. SCHENCK & BROTHER, No. 4 Willoughby Building, was sent yesterday afternoon to the house of Mr. FREDERICK LOESER, No. 258 Livingston-street, with a suit of boy's clothes, valued at $25. On arriving at the place named a man, representing himself as Mr. LOESER, took the parcel, thanked the boy and told him it was all right. He was not Mr. LOESER, and it was not all right.

REWARD OF BEING OFFICIOUS.—For some slight provocation ROBERT KELLY made an assault upon JOHN DAWSON, No. 43 Little-street, with the handle of a small pocket-knife, and Judge BUCKLEY, who was asked to arbitrate in the matter sent KELLY to the Penitentiary for sixty days for being too officious.

CONDEMNATION OF A TOBACCO FACTORY.—Yesterday, Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Court, Eastern District, issued an order of condemnation of 3,475 pounds of tobacco, steam-engine, presses and other apparatus which were seized a week ago at the factory of CHAS. W. MAUGER, for alleged making of false returns.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The receipts of the Brooklyn Fire Department for the past year amounted to $17,959 27, and the disbursements to $10,149 06. The total fund on the 1st of December amounted to $80,510 21, being an increase of $6,345 86 over the fund of last year.

UNPAID SPECIAL TAX.—WILLIAM MADDEN, of the Irving House, Staten Island, was taken before United States Commissioner JONES yesterday afternoon, on a charge of selling liquor without having paid a special license. The examination was adjourned until the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The Police of Brooklyn made 272 arrests last week.

NEW-JERSEY.

RELIGIOUS.—The quarterly meeting of the Sunday School connected with the First Baptist Church, Jersey City, will take place at 2 P. M. to-day. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M....Prof. HITCHCOCK will preach in the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M., and Mr. WARD at 7 o'clock this evening....The members of the Bar of Hudson County are invited to attend the Wayne-street Reformed Church, Jersey City, at 3 o'clock this evening, to hear a discourse from the pastor in memory of the late JACOB R. WORTENDYKE. Dr. CAMPBELL, President of Rutgers College, will preach in the morning....Dr. TYNG, Jr., will deliver his lecture on JOHN BUNYON, to-morrow, at the Jersey City Tabernacle.

PASSAIC COUNTY COURTS.—In the Passaic County Courts, Judge BEDLE, the case of VAN HOUTEN *vs.* The Society for Useful Manufactures, which has occupied the attention of the Court since Tuesday last, was brought to a close yesterday by a verdict for the plaintiff, the jury awarding $3,150 damages. The suit was brought to recover for the overflow of lands caused by the raising of a dam on the Passaic River. The Grand Jury came into Court, yesterday afternoon, with eighteen bills of indictment, making a total of forty-five during the week. JACOB VAN SICE was arraigned and pleaded not guilty to an indictment for an assault and battery on his wife, and also upon an officer. The Court will be engaged with civil business next week.

A FEMALE IMPOSTOR.—A woman, having in company with her a small boy, has recently been swindling the people of Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Paterson and other cities. She represents herself as collecting a little fund, to go to her husband in Baltimore, who, she says, had his leg broken, and was in destitute circumstances. In Jersey City she obtained money from three parties in Grove-street, to the amount of $4, by representing that she had been recommended by Father SENEZ to apply to them. She received $3 from two ladies at the house No. 224 Grove-street, and $1 from Mr. GOUGH, butcher, No. 227 Grove-street. She also got money from the Superioress of the "Home," Mrs. G. NAFEE. It has been ascertained that the woman is an impostor, and is, probably, operating in some other locality at present.

FIRE IN A MOULDING MILL.—Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the moulding mill and kindling-wood factory owned by KOTH & WAFFLER, at Union Hill. The flames spread with great rapidity; and although fire-engines were on the spot as soon as possible, the entire establishment was destroyed, together with contents. The damage is estimated at $4,000, of which $2,300 are on building and stock, and $1,700 on boiler and machinery owned by Mr. GOETZ. The property was insured for $3,000, half on machinery and half on building and stock in the Home, and three other insurance companies. The origin of the fire is unknown.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.—The annual election of Varick Lodge No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons, was held in Jersey City on Friday evening. Mr. GRICE was elected Master; Mr. WILLIAMSON, Senior Warden; Mr. CASE, Junior; Mr. AYRES, Secretary, and Mr. GROSS, Treasurer. The election of Jersey City Lodge No. 74 was held on the same evening. The following officers were elected: JOHN D. HOPPING, W. M.; HENRY E. FARRIER, S. W.; ISAAC M. CLARK, J. W.; LEWIS C. GOSSON, Secretary; JAS. P. MACKEY, Treasurer; J. S. LOUTRELL, Tiler.

ASSAULT AND SEDUCTION.—Two men named WEIGAND were arrested yesterday in Hudson City for an assault and battery on ADOLPH METLICH, and also on a charge of having robbed METLICH of a cap and fur collar. The defendants were held to bail to answer; and after the disposal of the case a cross warrant was issued for the arrest of METLICH, who is a jeweler in New-York, on the charge of having seduced the servant girl employed by the WEIGANDS. The defendant in the last case is a married man, and if the depositions taken are true it was a most heartless case of seduction.

ROBBERY OF GOLD.—A man named JONATHAN ROBINSON appeared before Recorder POPE, of Hoboken, yesterday morning, and made an affidavit that he had been robbed of twelve sovereigns which he had in his jacket. He charged his stepmother with having taken them while he was sleeping the night before. She was arrested and brought before the Recorder, but the evidence being insufficient, the case was dismissed.

FIRE AT COMMUNIPAW ABATTOIR.—A fire broke out about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the gas-house attached to the Communipaw Abattoir. Some of the employes were, at the time, pumping out the drippings from the retorts, when, from some unexplained cause, an explosion took place, and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. The fire engines were soon on the spot; but their efforts were of no avail, for nothing of the gas-house was left but the bare walls. The loss will be about $4,000; no insurance.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—At the fair recently held at the Opera House, Paterson, for the benefit of St. John's Orphan Asylum, the receipts were altogether $6,372.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—ALONZO HUDSON, son of JOHN P. HUDSON, of No. 64 Union-street, Newark, was somewhat seriously injured on Thursday by a fall from the second story of a new house in Spruce-street, near Clinton. When taken up he was insensible, and it was ascertained, upon examination by Dr. CORWIN, that he had received severe internal injuries.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—A man named ADOLPH W. METLICK appeared before Judge ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, yesterday, and preferred a charge against JOHN WIGAND and MIKE WIGAND for having violently assaulted him at West Hoboken, on the evening of the 18th inst., and also stolen from him a cap and fur collar. A warrant has been issued for their arrest.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The basement ceiling in the house No. 65 Grand-street, Jersey City, fell yesterday, just after three little girls had finished their meals. The pieces of plaster demolished the entire table furniture, and bent a silver napkin-ring double. The children had fortunately left immediately before the fall.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A young man named LUDWIG LEIBIG was arrested in Newark yesterday, for having passed a counterfeit $10 bill, purporting to be issued by the Marine National Bank of New-York. He was committed, in default of bail.

RELIEVED.—One hundred and twenty-seven families received from the Overseer of the Poor at Jersey City, on Tuesday and Friday last, provisions to the amount of $349 25.

JERSEY CITY SKATING RINK.—The skating rink of Jersey City is undergoing the freezing process. If the weather continues favorable it is expected it will be open to the public on Monday evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 19—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@92⅞ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds easier at 74¼. The stock market is flat; Erie Railway shares, 26¾; Illinois Centrals, 95¾; Atlantic and Great Western shares, 41¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 19—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens buoyant and the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations: Middling Uplands 10⅞; Middling Orleans 10¾. There was considerable more activity yesterday near the close of the day, and the sales exceeded the estimate, footing up about 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 19—11:15 A. M.

Linseed Oil £27 5s. ℔ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 19—2 P. M.

Consols close at 92¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds 74¼. The stock market is quiet; Erie, 26½; Illinois, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 19—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer at a slight advance. Middling Uplands, on the spot, 10⅝d.@10¾d.; to arrive, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11d. The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Cheese is buoyant at 69s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 49s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Cotton is firmer, both on the spot and to arrive: Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 123f. ℔ cwt.; Low Middlings, to arrive, 121f.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Dec. 19.

United States Five-twenties closed dull at 78⅛@78⅜ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Dec. 19.

The Petroleum market closed dull and unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 19.—*In steamship City of Paris, for Liverpool*—Robert Lawson, Major R. L. Burnett, Major H. E. Smith, Mr. Holbroke, Mr. Jones, Jas. Namcarrow, G. W. Rafford, Henry Barnes, Henry Wade, Henry Newell, John Forbes, J. E. Hughes, Mr. De Lefebre, Geo. E. Woodward, Rev. John Porsen, G. A. Yeaton, Major Reece, Frank M. Yard, Geo. L. Shaw, Mr. Henderson, Rev. Wm. Fleming, John McLain, J. A. Williams, A. Mason, H. P. Bradshaw, James Celanhem, John Barret, wife and infant.

DEC. 19.—*In Steamship Britannia, for Liverpool, &c.*—Thomas Gunstone, Mrs. Gunstone and child, Robert Darlington, Mrs. Darlington, J. P. Lewis, Mrs. M. Marie, Chas. M. Tussell, Mrs. Tussell, Robert Cattie, Dr. R. J. Halsted, Wm. Dunlop, Robert Delfour, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—P. Broderick, S. Mason, J. R. Hopper, E. O. Curtiss, Ralph Ely, M. Francis, R. M. Mewill, wife and 2 children, C. Blomgrew, C. Parkhurst, wife and child, Joseph Williamson and wife, B. W. Hawley, C. N. McIntyre and wife, C. B. Snearly, Mrs. Theobald, Miss McHenry, Jeremiah Clark and wife, W. C. Lewiston, wife and 2 children, George Newton, G. W. Gedney, F. J. Cooper, wife and 2 children, Joseph Clarkson, G. Anderson.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 19—*In steamship St. Laurent, from Brest and Havre*—Mr. Warren, Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, 3 children and 2 servants, Miss Gardner, Mr. Baez, Mr. and Mrs. Berthold, Mr. de Zaldua, Mr. Voisin and servant, Mr. Lottner, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Garr, 2 Misses Garr and child, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Reitlinger, Mr. Winne, Mr. Guinet, Mr. Michel, Miss Konigshoter, Mr. Eakin, Mr. Reimbolt, Mr. Koenig, Mr. Beyrer, Sister Marie des Cherubins, Sister Marie de St. Lucie, Sister Marie St. Perpetue, Sister Marie de Bethleem, Mr. Jean, Mr. Maurage, Mr. Schaan, Miss Vieille, Mrs. Molard, Mr. Fontaine, Mr. Levy, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Streiff, Mrs. and Miss Streiff, Mr. Gental, Mr. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Camelin and 3 children, Mr. Paysse, Mr. Gogel, Miss Gibbs, Mrs. Faure, Mr. d'Asturge, Mr. Escude, Mrs. Butel, Mr. Briere, Mr. Dupre, Mr. Richomme, Mr. Leneveu, Mr. Frederic, 3 Misses Haas, Mr. Petit, Mrs. Rosenberger, Mrs. and Miss Menager, Mrs. Richard and 3 children, Miss Basguinè, Miss Farbregou.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	7 20	Sun sets.......	4 35	Moon sets....	11 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..	11 32	Gov. Island.	12 21	Hell Gate.....	2 45

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 19.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Granada, Harris, Havana, Vera Cruz and Sisal, F. Alexandre & Sons; Euterpe, Gates, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; De Soto, Eaton, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Crescent City, Weir, New-Orleans, Samuel Stevens; Vicksburg, Benton, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, R. Lowden; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Georgetown, Phillips & Brown; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Zodiac, Hobart, Philadelphia, J. L. Willard.

Ship Rival, Doane, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton.

Brigs Avon, (Br.,) Garner, Trieste, G. F. Bulley; Callao, Buckman, Marseilles, Fabbri & Chauncey; Josie, Pettigrew, Cadiz, H. D. J. A. Brookman; Edna, (Br.,) McConney, Liverpool, N. S., Heney & Parker.

Schooners Ida May, Drisko, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; H. M. Condon, Condon, Jacksonville, S. C. Loud & Co.; Ben. Robbins, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; American Eagle, McFarland, Boston, C. L. Hatch; S. P. Hazard, Northup, Providence, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre via Brest Dec. 5, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 80 passengers to George Mackenzie. Experienced a succession of severe gales the entire passage. From Dec. 12 to 13, experienced a violent hurricane and some damage to the ship. Dec. 18, in lon. of Nantucket, had a gale from N. Dec. 8, lat. 48 14, lon. 29 26, spoke ship Columbus, with passengers, bound W., all well. Dec. 14, lat. 44 8, lon. 49 10, saw a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steamship Key West, Rudolf, Galveston Dec. 19, via Fortress Monroe 17th, with cotton, &c., to Benner, Brown & Pinckney. Has had heavy weather on the passage, and put into Norfolk, short of coal.

Steamship Empire, Price, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to James Hand.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Ship Southampton, Smithwick, Liverpool Oct. 19, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage. Nov. 10, lat. 45 50, lon. 48, experienced a hurricane, and carried away the iron work on the foretopsail yards and lost the sails; since then has had heavy W. and N. W. gales. Previous to the 10th ult. was in co. for 7 ds. with the ship Ivanhoe.

Bark Thomas Dallett, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Duncan, Rio Janeiro Oct. 8, via Delaware Breakwater Dec. 18, with coffee to Aymar & Co.—vessel to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Has been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras. On the 7th inst., when within 15 miles of the lightship, experienced a heavy N. W. gale, during which was blown off the coast, with loss of foretopsail-yard, foresail and foretopsail; being also short of provisions, put into Delaware Breakwater, and was towed to this port by steamtug Relief, of the Coast Wrecking Co. Had supplies of provisions on Nov. 17, from brig Madonna, and on the 3d inst. from steamship Charleston. Dec. 11, lat. 38 43, lon. 73 43, spoke brig Grace Worthington, from Salt River, Jam., for New-York, and received (as a favor) supplies of provisions; the G. W. was also short of provisions at the time, but generously divided what she had with us.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Davis, Pensacola 28 ds., with lumber to N. A. Wylie & Son. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage; split trysail, mainsail and jib. Dec. 6, lat. 37, lon. 72, experienced a gale from W. N. W., and sprung a leak; has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong westerly gales.

Brig Gondolier, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Roberts, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with laths, &c., to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Dec. 5, lat. 42, lon. 72, during a heavy gale from S. E., lost deck-load, stove bulwarks, carried away head-gear and split sails.

Brig James Coffill, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coffill, Curacoa 23 ds., with salt to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Was 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. and N. E. gales, during which blew away and split sails.

Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to S. L. Loud & Co. Will load for Aspinwall.

Brig Caroline Eddy, Rose, Bucksport 7 ds., with lumber to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Leonard Myers, Hicks, Pensacola 28 ds., with lumber to A. Abbott & Co.

Schr. Dauntless, (of Bangor, Me.,) Coombs, Mayaguez, P. R., 20 ds., with oranges and cocoa nuts to R. P. Buck & Co. Was 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from N. W. and W. N. W.; shifted cargo, &c.

Schr. Walter Raleigh, Nickerson, Grand Turk, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Murray, Ferris & Co. Had heavy gales from N. W. and W. N. W. for the past 10 ds., during which lost jib and foresail; split foresail and mainsail and carried away chain-plates, &c.

Schr. Mary G. Collins, (of Philadelphia,) Endicott, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. Had moderate weather; been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras. Sld. in co. with brig Echo, for Baltimore.

Schr. Howard, (of Stockton,) Griffin, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos. Had strong variable winds during passage.

Schr. Sunbeam, (of Belfast, Me.,) Pierce, Ruatan Island, Hond., 18 ds., with cocoa nuts to Jas. Douglas. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Portchester.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. L. S. Watson, Wells, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Little David, Blair, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Whitney Long, Hayes, Haze, N. H., for Baltimore.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Rockland, with lime to Pressey & Co.

Schr. J. V. Wellington, Snow, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. M. A. Adams, Smith, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Emma Brown, Brown, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Mills, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Jacob Keinzle, Steelman, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. George P. Kane, Corson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mail, Reid, Greenwich.

Schr. Mary A. Rowland, Fuller, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Hall, Oyster Bay.

Schr. Celeste, Smith, Huntington.

Schr. Isabel, Wilmouth, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Marion, Barah, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elizabeth Mason, Wright, Virginia.

Schr. J. Paine, Mayhew, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, Virginia.

Schr. Ann E. Collins, Took, Virginia.

Schr. Isis, Bullock, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Lucy H. Gibson, Virginia.

Sloop Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for Providence.

BELOW—Bark Montezuma, (of New-Haven,) Hammond, Barbados.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Paris and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Britannia, for Glasgow; Granada, for Havana, Vera Cruz and Sisal; Mariposa, Crescent City and De Soto, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Tybee and Euterpe, for Galveston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 19—Sld. steamer Palmyra, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19—Arr. steamships Sea Gull, from Baltimore, and Alabama, from Fernandina; bark W. G. Putnam, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19—Arr. schr. Francis S. Andrews, for Baltimore, with her boom gone and sails split.

Passed up for Baltimore—Ship Crest of the Wave, from New-York; brigs Wardale, from Nassau, and Caroline, from Matanzas.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec. 19—Arr. brig Peri, from Bonaire for Boston.

The brig William H. Parks, of and from Belfast for Savannah, is ashore on the east side, but will be got off with assistance when the weather moderates.

KEY WEST, Dec. 19—Arr. bark Neptune, of and from Kingston, laden with sugar, for Philadelphia, leaking badly.

Miscellaneous.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 19.—The schr. M. C. Hunt, from Boston, put into this port on account of heavy weather. Off Hatteras, on the 7th inst., she lost her jibboom, foretopmast, maintopmast; had her topmast injured and mainboom sprung. At the same time, in the same vicinity, the schr. Alice G. Grace, of Rockport, Me., for this port, lost her foretopmast, jibboom, forejib and outerjib.

The bark J. E. Wentworth is still ashore on Seekis Island, but it is thought that she may be got off if the heavy storm does not wreck her.

Spoken, &c.

Italia—Br. brig, from Ponce, P. R., for Turk's Island to load for Baltimore, Dec. 5, lat. 20, lon. 66.

Mary E. Smith—schr., from Portland for Savannah, no date, lat. 47 52, lon. 71 4.

Foreign Ports.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Nov. 28, schr. Charles C. Warren, for New-York in 4 ds.; brig George, from New-Haven, dischg.

At Grand Turk, T. I., Dec. 8, brig Abby Lincoln, to sail for Boston on the 10th.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 19.—The steamship China, from New-York, arrived at this port at 9 P. M. yesterday.

GREENOCK, Dec. 19.—The steamship Iowa, Capt. Hedderwick, of the Anchor Line, which left New-York Dec. 5, arrived here to-day, on the way to Glasgow.

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